

**For Hospitality
Serve Coca-Cola**



King Leopold Bends To The Storm

TRANSFERRING POWERS: ABDICATION NEXT YEAR

Brussels, July 31.
King Leopold of the Belgians will abdicate next year when his son, Crown Prince Baudoin, is 21, Belgium's three main political parties agreed tonight.

Earlier, the King, who returned to the throne nine days ago, had offered temporarily to transfer his powers to the Crown Prince.

Party members said that he would abdicate on September 7, 1951, Prince Baudoin's birthday.

According to a totally unconfirmed rumour here, King Leopold was flying to England tonight.

MARSHALL AID VOTE INCREASED

Washington, July 31.
The United States Senate voted to increase the Marshall Aid for Western Europe this year by \$50,000,000 after rejecting a move by a Senator to cut the amount by \$710,000,000.

Senator James K. Eastland (Mississippi) had proposed that \$1,000 million should be allocated for economic aid to Western Europe for the period ending July 1 next year, instead of the \$2,600,000,000 recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

His proposal was defeated by 59 votes to 12.

He argued: "It is not in the interests of the boys on the Korean fighting front to be giving away vast quantities of critical materials."

Senator Carl Hayden (Arizona), arguing the defeat of Senator Eastland's move, said that a sudden reversal in the aid programme would plunge Western Europe into disorder.

"Let us, therefore, not be guilty of impairing the Marshall Plan," he pleaded.

Day-long conferences at Lacken Palace between the King and leaders of the Catholic, Socialist and Liberal parties reached agreement on the King's "effacement."

Forced by riots and threatened civil war, the King's offer to transfer his powers was a repetition of the proposal he made in April which almost brought agreement on the Royal crisis.

The Socialist leader, M. Paul-Henri Spaak, warned tonight, "For us there is only one solution—abdication."

As the King's offer was announced after bloody rioting yesterday in which three people were killed, the vanguard of a "March on the Capital" from anti-Leopold Wallonia began to infiltrate through military road barriers.

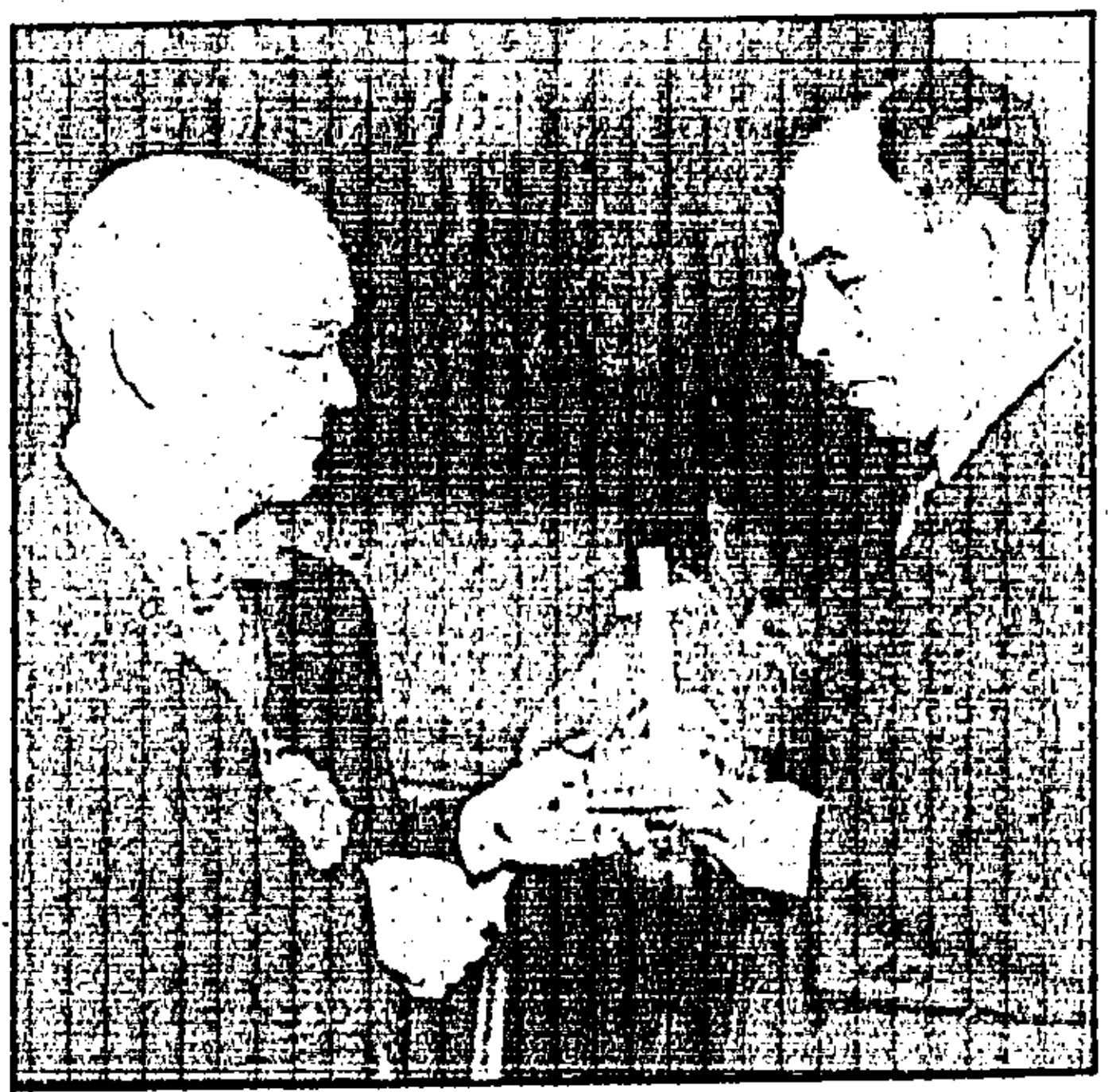
Troops and gendarmes occupied airports to protect places and installations from the riots and strikes which have torn Belgium apart since the King's return from his six-year, self-imposed exile in Switzerland.

TRAFFIC PARALYSED
The King's offer was made through the Catholic Prime Minister, M. Jean Duvieunnot, whose Government brought him back on the strength of a slender parliamentary majority.

Rail traffic to and from Brussels was today almost completely paralysed by spreading strikes.

The King's offer today was made on one condition: that (Contd. on Page 5 Col. 6)

Memories Of Hiroshima



Members of a delegation of 71 Japanese on a visit to England were received by the Lord Mayor (Sir Frederick Rowland) receiving from the Mayor of Hiroshima a cross made from the wood of a sacred camellia tree planted 600 years ago and completely charred by the atom bomb.—(Central Press).

Malik Discloses His Agenda For Today's Meeting

Lake Success, July 31.

The Soviet Union, for tomorrow's meeting of the Security Council, has proposed the following two items for the agenda:

- 1.—Chinese representation in the United Nations; and
 - 2.—A peaceful settlement in Korea.
- The agenda, as communicated to Mr Trygve Lie, the Secretary-General, by Mr Jacob Malik, the Soviet representative, actually consists of three items, the third being the usual formal "adoption of the agenda."

Mr Malik's communication came just about an hour after the United States had formally placed on the agenda its own resolution condemning North Korea for defying the United Nations and calling on all United Nations members to abstain from aiding the Communists.

According to the rules of procedure, the American resolution will have precedence when the Council arrives at the Korean question.

The exact wording of the provisional agenda, to be presented tomorrow at 9:00 p.m. GMT, by Mr Malik when, as Council President, he takes his seat for the first time since January, is as follows:

- 1.—Adoption of the agenda.
 - 2.—Recognition of the representative of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China as the representative of China.
 - 3.—A peaceful settlement of the Korean question.
- Mr Malik's proposals were delivered to the United Nations Office by courier, shortly after the session of the Security Council.

Earlier today the United States asked the Security Council to call on all nations to refrain from giving any aid or encouragement to the North Koreans and refrain from any action which might spread the war to other areas.

"SERIOUS CONCERN"
Mr Warren Austin, introducing the United States resolution, said: "It is clear that not all United Nations members are supporting this vital peace-making effort of the United Nations."

"Moral, if not material, support is being given to the North Korean authorities that can fairly be regarded as giving aid and comfort to the enemy of the United Nations."

"This is a matter of serious concern."

Britain, France and Norway presented a joint resolution to the Council today calling on the economic and social agencies of the United Nations to offer civilian aid to Korea and provide any aid which General MacArthur may require.

DIRE NEED
The Council, at its last meeting without a Soviet representative, heard from South Korean representatives that more than one million Koreans were today in dire need of aid.

Mr John Cheng told the Council that more than a million people had been driven from their homes and were now in need of housing, food, clothing and medical attention, which "as human beings they are entitled to receive."

FRESH U.S. DIVISION ACTION IN A FEW HOURS

Reinforcing 24th To Stop Menacing Thrust At Pusan

THE WEEK OF DECISION

Tokyo, Aug. 1.
The newly arrived United States Second Infantry Division sped to the battlefield in Korea by truck and train today as the North Korean Communists drove desperately towards the great Allied supply base of Pusan.

MORE U.S. BOMBERS FOR KOREA

Washington, July 31.
The Air Force ordered additional medium bomber units to the Far East today. The order involves B-29s and B-50s.

The announcement was made at the Pentagon briefing. The Air Force refused to say from which bases units would leave.

The units will be in addition to medium bomber units which were designated on July 3 for use in the Far East.

A military spokesman said the North Korean Communists were trying to make up for their heavy battle casualties by forming two or three new divisions of ill-trained conscripts.

"The Reds are hastily trying to put more divisions together. Due to hasty conscription and pushing them in, they cannot possibly be well-trained," United Press.

STOP PRESS

SENSATION IN SILVA CASE

There was a sensational development in the conspiracy trial at the Criminal Sessions this morning when the second accused, Shao-kwai Tam, alias T. H. Lo, alias H. K. Lo, 38, director of the Yung Hwa Motion Picture Industries Ltd., died to appear.

When the Court assembled at 10:15 o'clock, Mr John McNeill, KC, senior Counsel defending Tam, said, "My client has probably been delayed on the way. That is the only explanation I can give. I leave it entirely to your Lordships' hands as to what procedure you should adopt. I have nothing more to say, except that."

His Lordship: It is unlikely there was a mistake in the time. Mr McNeill: There is no mistake about the time. He has possibly had a breakdown in his car in some isolated spot.

His Lordship said that he would adjourn until 11:30 and if Tam was still absent then he would issue a Bench warrant for his arrest.

Marcus Alberto da Silva, 43, solicitor, is jointly accused with Tam of conspiracy to procure false evidence.

Tam is on cash bail of \$25,000. The Special Jury of six men and a woman were directed by his Lordship to return to Court at 11:30.

WARRANT ISSUED

At 11:30 a.m. Mr Justice Williams executed Tam's bail and issued a warrant for his arrest.

Mr Hoolen, Crown Counsel, said accused left home yesterday morning and had not returned. He took no clothes with him. He was last seen at about 2:30 a.m. this morning in a club on the top floor of King's Theatre Building. He has not been to his office for some time. The case was adjourned to tomorrow morning.

The Second Division, one of the United States most famous fighting units, hit the beach at a southern Korean port yesterday after a history-making crossing of the Pacific from the United States, and started for the front within a few minutes.

These first reinforcements direct from home landed as the Reds on the southern front captured the city of Chinju, a scant 53 miles west of Pusan.

To the north, the Communists struck for Kumchon and threatened to outflank the American line there. On the central front, the Communists battled into Hamchang.

There is every indication that this is the week of decision in the Korean war. The Reds are driving ferociously for a knockout victory before it is too late, hurling men and tanks against the Americans and South Koreans over a front of 95 miles from Chinju to Hamchang.

The 24th Division lost Chinju after a bitter fight and took up new positions to the east. There were conflicting reports about the status of Chinju, but the Eighth Army Headquarters in Korea said the Reds definitely had it.

Dispatches from the First Cavalry Division front said the Reds were massing for an all-out attack on Kumchon from the Chirye sector, 10 miles to the southwest. They were altering guerrillas into the American lines in an outflanking movement. The First Cavalry gave some ground at Chirye to meet this threat.

NEW LINE FORMED

After their withdrawal from Chinju, the Americans formed a new delaying line to the east in a bid to stem the Northern onrush.

Most American frontline troops attributed their failure to hold the city to lack of reserves and automatic weapons. Communist supplies seemed endless, they added.

One senior officer told Reuters's correspondent Derek Pearce that unless American "strength" was greatly increased very soon, MacArthur, about halfway between Chinju and Pusan, and even Pusan itself, would be in imminent danger.

Chinju's capture already placed the Americans in a serious position, giving the Communists control of the road north to Khabang, and access to an important inland communication line.

While the new Communist drive in this area was being built up—at least one Communist division had been transferred from the central front to the south—the North Koreans attacked without let-up at key points further north on the line held by the American First Cavalry Division and the 25th Infantry Division.

BITTER STRUGGLE

Kochang was almost certainly in Communist hands. Further north along this road, Chirye, 14 miles from Kumchon, fell to the Northmen again after American troops had recaptured it in a bitter struggle last night.

But airmen who flew over Chirye this morning today reported American forward elements back on its outskirts and working their way up nearby hills.

Lionel Hudson, Reuters's correspondent at an advanced American force had apparently engaged a strong Northern thrust aimed at cutting the main supply line between Kumchon and Taegu, provisional South Korean capital.

A "limited penetration" of the First Cavalry's north flank was being counter-attacked.

On the east coast the South Korean Third Division, supported by a naval bombardment,

Turbulence In Berlin Expected

Berlin, July 31.
The American Commandant here, Major-General Maxwell Taylor, predicted today that Berlin would have a "turbulent" autumn because of the East German elections on October 15 and the creation of a "National Front" in East Berlin directed towards unifying Germany under Communist control.

Speaking at a press luncheon in the British sector, he said that he doubted whether the Russians had any intention of allowing democratic processes in the administration of Berlin. But, he added, "we never want to give up the idea of unifying the city as long as there is any possibility."—Reuter.

MacArthur's Mission In Formosa

Taipei, July 31.
General Douglas MacArthur, the United Nations Commander in Korea, today conferred here for two hours with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the leader of the Chinese Nationalists.

After their surprise meeting came after the Nationalists had announced a bombing raid against the Communist-held mainland—the first since President Truman ordered a halt in the Nationalist war operations pending the end of the Korean crisis.

General MacArthur was accompanied by a team of military advisers.

Top Nationalist officials were with Generalissimo Chiang. The conference will be followed by a visit from Dr Wellington Koo, the Chinese Nationalist Ambassador to the United States, who is due here tomorrow.

Dr Koo was expected to arrive after the General's departure.

General MacArthur, who is due to leave tomorrow, will have conferences with Chinese Army, Navy and Air Force Chiefs stationed on Formosa, the Nationalists' last island stronghold.

An official announcement from the Supreme Commander's Headquarters in Tokyo said that the visit was "in connection with the carrying out of President Truman's instruction of June 27," which ordered the United States Seventh Fleet to prevent any attack on Formosa and told the Nationalists to halt their operations.—Reuter.

Limitation Abolished

Washington, July 31.
The House of Representatives today completed Congressional action on a bill abolishing the limit of manpower in the armed forces.

It approved, without opposition, a Senate change which would keep the no limit period to July 31, 1954, instead of indefinitely.

It also sent to President Truman for his signature a bill taking restrictions off warship construction.

The Ship Bill will not authorize new tonnage but grant the Navy freedom to charge previously authorized tonnage to such ship categories as it may consider necessary.

By lifting military manpower ceilings, Congress makes room for the additional 600,000 men and officers provided for in the \$10,500,000,000 requested by Mr Truman to meet current war requirements.—Reuter.

Peking Initiative For Korea Peace

London, July 31.
Reports circulated in diplomatic quarters today that Communist China and India were moving together, to effect a settlement of the Korean crisis and to promote United Nations discussions on Formosa.

Peking was reported to have suggested that India should undertake immediate action to initiate this move.

China's initiative appeared to be related to India's previous approach to the United Nations Security Council could be a preliminary to a Korean settlement. British diplomatic sources said one version of the move went as far as to suggest that China, India and Burma would present themselves as Asiatic members of the United Nations to mediate with the West, with the assurance that the move was being made without Soviet influence.

The new move was said to be the substance of the recent discussions between Mr Acheson and the Indian Ambassador in Washington, and the High Commissioner, Krishna Menon, and the Soviet Ambassador in London.

Both British and American diplomats said all available evidence indicated that Red China's invasion of Formosa had been postponed. There are also indications, they said, that Red China was ready to "reach an accommodation" with the western powers.

This new move, diplomats believe, might provide a clue to Russia's decision to reappear at the Security Council.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Tragic But Inevitable

THE weight of impact on world opinion caused by the Communist challenge to free countries, with the South Koreans placed at the whipping-post, can be fairly accurately gauged in Mr Attlee's measured language in his national broadcast on Sunday. Those in whose hands have been placed responsibility for Britain's security and well-being have been violently shaken out of any lingering spirit of complacency. Mr Attlee's purpose was twofold: to impart solemnity to all the gravity of the situation as viewed in the light of known facts; and to give warning that belts may again have to be tightened, the cost of rapid acceleration of defence measures must be faced, and that the British people must scrap sectional interests and pull together as solidly as in time of war. The possibility of isolating the Korean battleground and preventing its extension to a point making a third world war unavoidable is not excluded, but no chances can be taken. In these days of high tension and barbarity, failure to match ill-design by erecting the stoutest barriers possible with entire disregard of cost and effort, would be inexcusable. As the Prime Minister said: It is tragic to be compelled to divert resources from constructive work that we may seek improving strength, but until the Communists change their hearts, there is no option, no right to dally. How much his appeal to Moscow, to abandon any ambition to dominate the globe, to co-operate in the cultivation of good neighbour relations and permit each country to develop its own political and cultural system without interference from outside, impressed the masters of the Kremlin, cannot perhaps be suggested dogmatically. But if any inference can reasonably be drawn from Mr Malik's tactics at Lake Success, his

refusal to disclose the subjects he desires to ventilate at today's meeting of the Security Council in the role of President, favourable response to Mr Attlee's gesture must be regarded as remote in the extreme. On the contrary, the danger of Russia's sudden change of policy on her attitude to the United Nations is the development of highly exacerbated feelings. If, for instance, Mr Malik's orders from above are to launch a violent attack on the legality of the June 27 resolution in the Security Council, or to pursue the demand for replacement of Taipei by Peking in the councils of the United Nations without offering a tangible quid pro quo enabling a new and genuine approach first to be made promising termination of the Korean imbroglio, the likeliest result would be a break-up of the session in disorder. If the intention is to endeavour to barter recognition of Peking's sovereignty over China for "mediation" in Korea, Mr Malik might save his breath. In the event, the second stage would be worse than the first. Apart, however, from the possible consequences of the Soviet's decision to hammer out her case in Security Council, nothing at this moment feasible will cause Great Britain—or her allies—to pause in tightening up appreciably all defences. Few illusions remain about the way Kremlin minds work. Mr Attlee minced no words. "They talk of peace while they support aggression. They are ruthless and unscrupulous hypocrites who pretend to virtues that their philosophy rejects." The Prime Minister, in short, put the democratic finding in a nutshell. Before the world can sit back in comfort, we have to put our house in order, with no safeguard overlooked.

LEE Theatre

TAKE ANY EASTBOUND TRAIN OR ROUTE NO. 5 BUS
FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY
FOUR SHOWS AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

DARING UNDERCOVER CRIME—
HUNTERS OF THE RABBIT

The thrill-filled inside story of the most sensational train hold-up ever pulled!

SPECIAL AGENT

Starring **WILLIAM EYTHE**

with **GEORGE REEVES • LAURA ELLIOT • PAUL VALENTINE**

Produced by **WILLIAM C. THOMAS • WILLIAM H. PINE and WILLIAM C. THOMAS**

Screenplay by Lewis R. Foster and William Chambers
Based on material by Milton Rosen

ADDED ATTRACTION
LATEST ACTION NEWSREEL FROM KOREA
U.S. Artillery and Tanks in Battle Against the Reds.
ALSO: AAA Championships — Air Hostess Competition — Explosion at Portsmouth, etc.

TO-MORROW

DESTINATION... DANGER!
WITH A CARGO OF THRILLS AND ADVENTURE!

LOWERY SAVAGE
JUNGLE FLIGHT

SHOWING **BROADWAY** AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
TO-DAY

NOW IT CAN BE TOLD... IN ALL ITS STIRRING SPLENDOR!

HUMPHREY BOGART
GREAT STAR OF "CASABLANCA" IN
SAHARA

SHOWING **ALHAMBRA** AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
TO-DAY

SPRING SONG

CAROL HAYE
PETER GRAVES
LENI LYNN

SHOWING **Cathay** AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
TO-DAY

A THOUSAND MYSTERIES OF THE SOUTH SEAS!

SHARK WOMAN

NEXT CHANGE ! **"BEYOND THE FOREST"**
with **Betto Davis** — **Joseph Cotton**

SHOWING **Cathay** AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
TO-DAY

SHARK WOMAN

☆☆☆

WOMANSENSE

☆☆☆

In The Midst Of Flowers, Champagne And Hill-billy Music Was Displayed **A BARBECUE IN MAYFAIR** by Joan Erskine

What's new in the world of fashion publicity? Nothing less than a roof-top barbecue, complete with sizzling ham and hessian hangings. A famous shoe firm decided to hold an "out-of-the-ordinary" party at which they could show their gamut range of casual shoes. Having been invited to "saddle our horses and ride up at half after six" we rode in staid London taxis and found our way to Stanhope Gate, curving respectably off Park Lane. There on a wide balcony, canopied in blue and white, the barbecue was held.

new designs have been produced, ensuring that each of your toes has a place in which to rest, and is not crowded up against the others.

The shoes, designed by American Mrs. Joyce were scarlet, bottle green, saddle-soled, red-berry, teal grey, maple, rufous, and evergreen. Some of the new ideas were to have the heels tied round small, metal hooks like an old-fashioned boot, to have a gold collar pin clipping the front of a low-cut vamp; and to have adjustable straps and buckles holding the front of the shoe.

Many women ask for a very low cut, flat-heeled pump. They do not realize that these are very difficult to keep on the foot, and that the vamp has to be cut fairly high in order to

make it secure. This firm showed some variations on the idea by cutting the front down in the fashionable "shell" shape, almost showing the toes, and then fastening a narrow adjustable strap across below the strap. Can you imagine a shoe with a split throat? This simply means that the shoe is seamed up the front, and the leather edging cut away, which ensures that the foot is not pinched.

For women who find it hard to keep sling-heeled shoes on their feet, Buckler Sabot would suit them. Low cut, with a sling heel, it has a wide strap across the instep. Fly By, in navy suede, had a soft leather bow across the instep which could be tied to suit any foot. Elastic concealed gussets often helped to keep a shoe on. Illustrated are the new "short boots" we shall be wearing next season, which have elastic beneath the front flap. To solve

the problem of what to wear in bad weather if you dislike the idea of heavy boots. A loop in the back helps to pull them on and they are extremely light in weight. Also illustrated are COLLAR PIN, fine grey suede casuals with gold pin front fastening (made on the new type of last); and CHILD'S PLAY. The latter are a type of sandal very popular in America, and are an adaptation of a simple child's shoe.

To cripple oneself for a cocktail party is something we all do occasionally, and it will not harm your feet. But to spend all day in very high heels throws your weight forward, ultimately causing backache, bunions and other foot troubles. Equally dangerous is the woman who buys very flat, low-cut pumps, because she is forced to curl up her toes in order to keep them on her feet, and this eventually causes hammer toes.

A grim picture to paint indeed, but feet are the most neglected and ill-used part of the human body, and a little commonsense would not come amiss.

For the occasion a special barbecue stove had been sent over from America—purely for decorative purposes, since we never did see what happened to the three thick slices of bacon which perfumed the evening air. Adding to the authenticity of the scene were saddles, feed-bags, scarlet flowers, rough mats, wooden benches and checked table-cloths. We dined in campus fashion on fried chicken and sweet corn. A small hill-billy band played in one corner, and champagne was dispensed from another. In a burst of curiosity we examined one of the saddles—and found inscribed upon it, British Railways.

"Don't Dress Up"

We were rather touched by the invitation which read: "don't dress up—come as you are." This had the effect of ensuring that all the fashion writers would do their level best to outdo each other. Unhappily a thunderstorm raged outside, but inside were suits, floral dresses, cotton frocks and cocktail outfits. Large hats, small hats, long hair and short hair. The trade press talked about shoes, visitors talked about the weather, and the fashion writers talked about each other. A few brighter souls had endeavored to look the part by wearing straw hats and carrying straw bags, but they were in the minority.

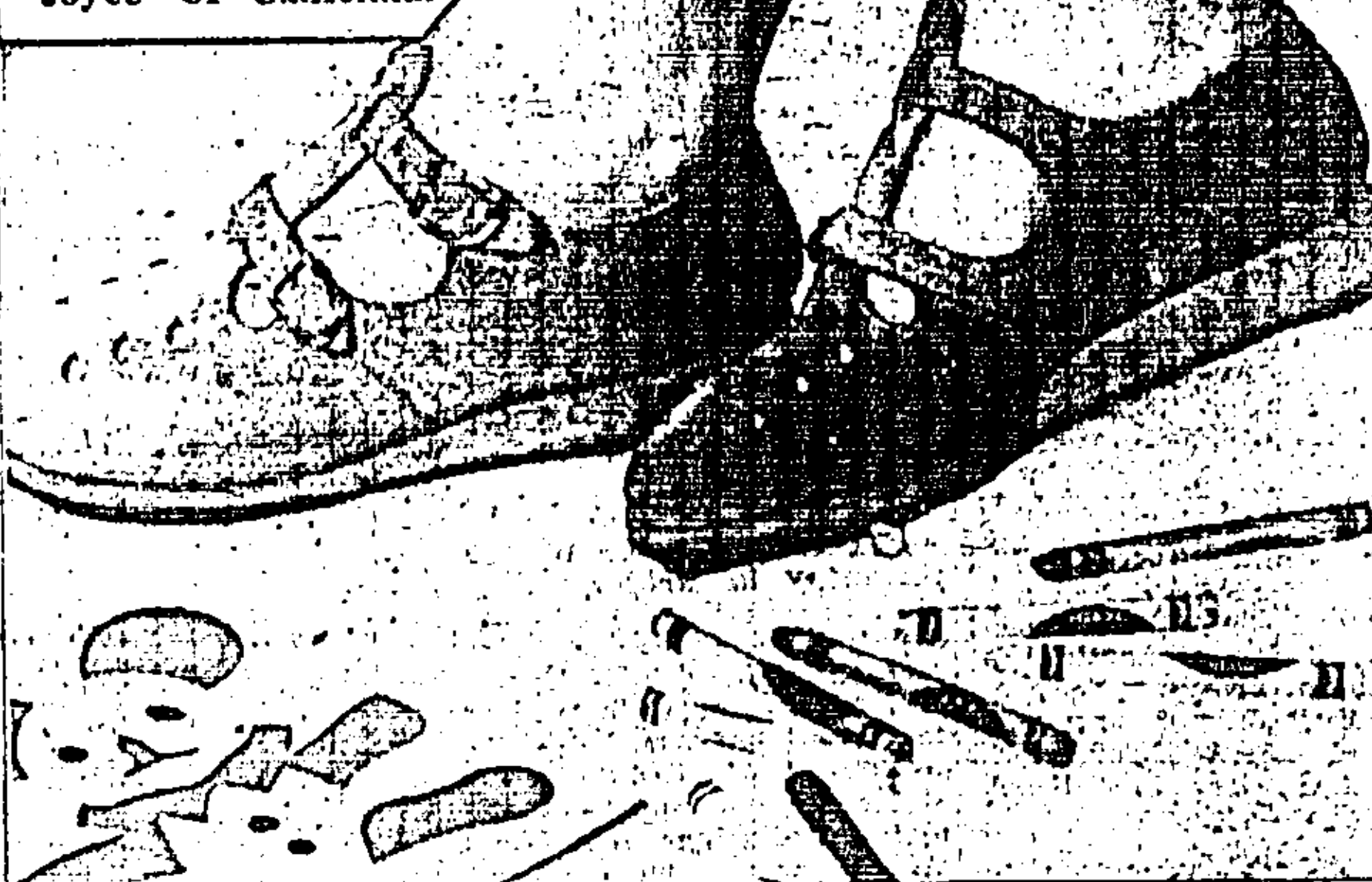
Halfway through the evening the shoes were shown, and it was gratifying to find that some were made on a new teenage last. (Definition of a last—the replica of the human foot on which the shoe is made). Previously this sensible, wide-toed shape had been reserved for children and for adult sandals only. Now, strong walking shoes in brilliant colours and



Three new practical Autumn styles for children: Top left: "Collar Pin" by Joyce of California. In fine grey suede with gold pin front fastening. They are made on the new Child's type to give extra toe room.

Bottom left: are the "King Cole" boots with concealed elastic gussets and a loop at the back to help pull them on.

At right: Child's Play is a sandal type shoe, built like a small girl's shoe. It is in hard-wearing ruff-glove with double buckles and at present very popular in America. Also by Joyce of California.



Feeding Premature Infants

By HERMAN N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

ONE of the greatest difficulties in handling premature babies is their feeding. It was formerly thought that they could take only tiny amounts of food at a time. This resulted in many feedings with frequent handling of the baby which, in the case of such weak, small infants, is a decided drain on strength.

Recently it has been suggested that premature babies need not be fed oftener than every three hours. All fluids are given at these regular feeding times so that there is no need to bother the baby with them at other hours.

Amount of Fluid

The total amount of fluid given per day is 2½ ounces for every pound of the baby's weight. In a number of infants fed in this manner, it was found that the babies did not

show any signs either of excessive fluid or lack of fluid in the body.

The feedings are given every three hours, day and night, which means the infant is fed eight times a day. For the first 12 hours after birth, the only fluid given is water, and in the second 12 hours, a mixture of half milk and half water is employed. On the second day, the strength of the feeding is increased to two-thirds milk and, on the third or fourth day, to milk which has no water added to it.

As Baby Gains

Of course, the best food for nearly all babies is breast milk, and it should be given whenever it is possible to obtain it. As the baby gains in weight, increases in the amount of food are made.

If it is found that, with the feeding employed, the baby continues to lose weight, when it is possible to obtain it, some infection. An effort should be made to find its type so that it may be properly treated.

Emotional Effect

Then, too, there is an emotional effect on the mother of having the opportunity to supply the breast milk for her baby.

Babies on breast milk gain weight more rapidly, and the earlier these weight gains are brought about the less chance will there be for disturbances due to the baby's size and feebleness. In a large number of infants studied, it was found that on breast milk the babies had less loss of weight during the first few days and began to gain weight more quickly than

those receiving cow's milk. It was found, for example, that babies receiving breast milk had an average stay in the hospital of only two weeks compared with that of three weeks for babies receiving cow's milk.

POLKA-DOT



Buttons swing to the side of this sun-back dress of cool black and white polka-dotted linen, topped by a short-sleeved black linen bolero.

—(London Express Service)

Your Sewing Scrapbook

by Mary Brooks Picken

Lace Mitts and Scarf for Bride



Take one corner piece and shape a mit. From C to D represents hand measurement around knuckles; E to F, forearm at largest part. Space from C to G and G to H each 1", if to 1½".

Cut one thumb part, fold half of mit over and cut other side. After cutting one mit, lay it over other triangular piece and cut second mit.

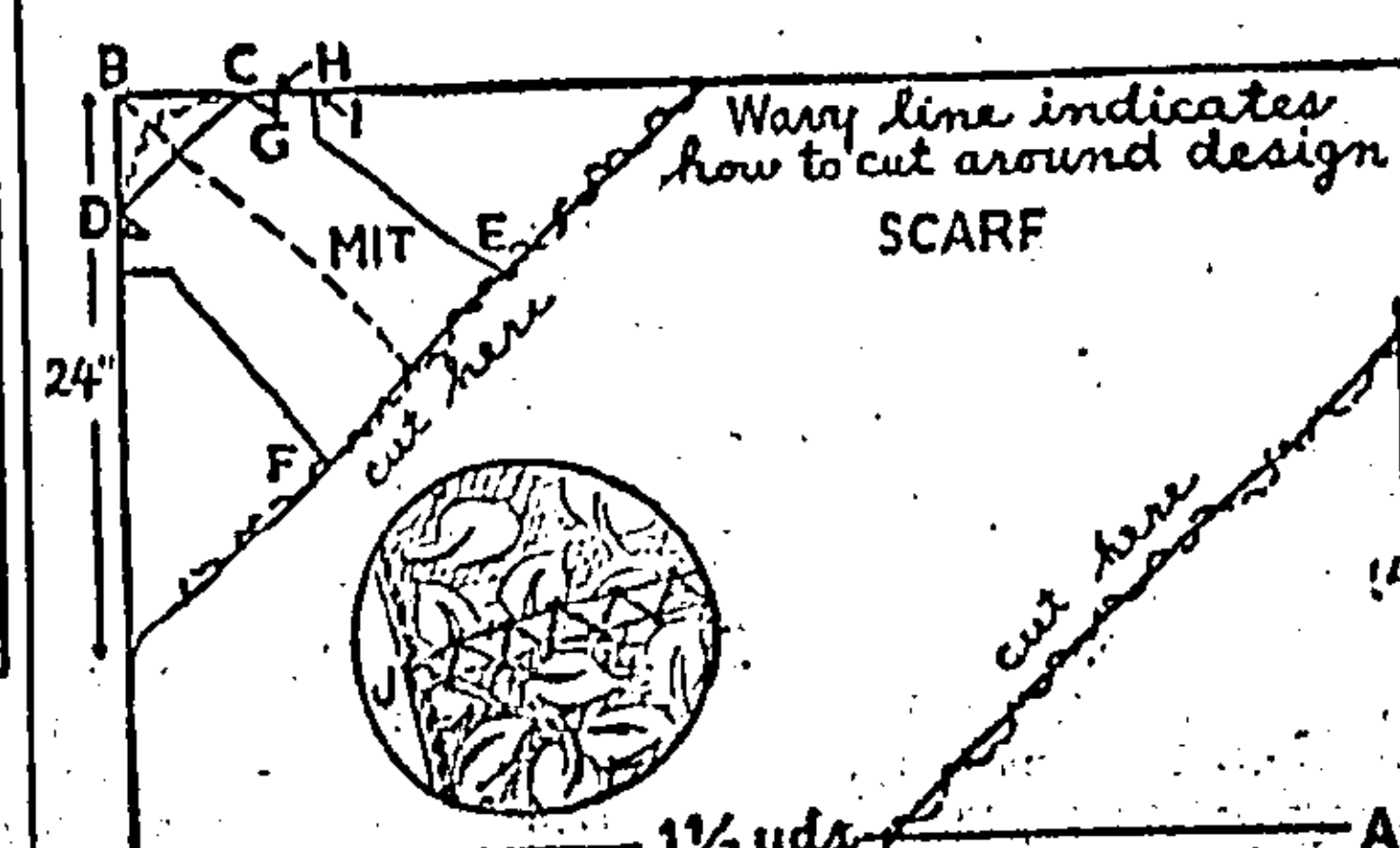
Stitch mits, using scant ¼" seams and stitching twice to hold securely. Always stitch lace over paper to prevent puckering. The needle readily cuts the paper away.

When you want an effect with little sewing effort, make a lace scarf or mits.

Buy 1½ yds. of 34" lace in medium - small pattern, soft enough to drape over shoulders. For bride choose white; for yourself, any colour desired.

For the scarf, measure up 24" from A on one cut edge. Place pin. Measure down from B 24" and place pin. Fold over to make true triangle at each corner and cut around lace design on each folded line—this for scarf.

Raw edges of lace may be machine-stitched, but it is quite correct to cut around the lace pattern and wear with raw edges showing on all edges of scarf and top and bottom of mits.



TOMORROW: HANDY SHIRT OR BLOUSE, TRAVELLING CASE

Colonial Development Corporation Report

(From Our London Correspondent)

London, July 31.

The Colonial Development Corporation, now in its third year, is passing from the planning to the development stage. In the first six months of this year, its capital commitments rose from just over £14 million to almost £25 million—a quarter of its available funds—and CDC expect 1950 to be the year of its highest capital expenditure.

In the Corporation's second annual report, laid before Parliament today, an optimistic note is struck. The Corporation, it is stated, "has every confidence that, with the help of modest allocations of dollars in the early years, it will, within a short time, become a net dollar earner."

This confidence is expressed in a review of negotiations with the International Bank for Reconstruction and the possibilities of American investment in the Colonies.

The Corporation feels that it will be some time before its kind of undertakings throughout the British Colonies will attract the American investor.

"Whatever may be the validity," the report states, "of an investor's fears on grounds of the political insecurity or economic stability of the British colonies, it is unlikely that the kind of enterprise in which the Corporation is interested will, in present circumstances, prove to be to any large degree attractive to the ordinary American investor."

"This position may decisively change when, in the course of a few years, the spread and magnitude of the Corporation's activities build up into a demonstrably economic institution through which American dollar investment in various forms can be canalised."

UTOPIAN SCHEME

Greater access to American "know-how" and markets would provide the best advantage to the Corporation of participating with American private enterprise, it is stated. And the Corporation, it is made clear, would welcome "the skill, enterprise and drive which are characteristic of American business."

Particular deterrents to American investment—exchange control and American taxation laws—are discussed with reference to measures now being taken which, it is hoped, will "encourage the flow of American capital into British colonies."

The report covers the year to December 31 last, when there were actually 28 CDC undertakings in operation, one-third of them agricultural in character. Further projects under active investigation, but not yet

launched—52 in all—will mean the Corporation committing itself to capital expenditure totalling about £50 million. In addition, there are 68 projects at an early stage of consideration. These figures do not represent anything like the total schemes which have been put up to the Corporation for consideration. Some of these, the report says, "were inevitably the utopian schemes and impracticable proposals which every new organisation must expect to receive."

The problem of the development period in its financial aspect is dealt with in the section of the report covering the accounts. The first two years of planning and investigation reveal that most of the Corporation's investments will not begin to yield at their estimated full rate for a considerable period.

Ninety percent of the estimated capital cost of the 28 undertakings launched by the end of last year will have been incurred by the end of 1952, but "the total earnings of these 28 undertakings are not expected to reach 50 percent of their eventual level for about 10 years after that."

WATCH EXPENSES

By the end of the year, the Corporation invested over £1,000,000 in land, buildings, and concessions and another million in capital equipment necessary to develop the productive resources of these lands and concessions. Expenditure directly related to development and land clearance amounted, on the other hand, to over £600,000.

Despite the fact that development is still very much in the initial stage, goods to the value of £440,000 had been marketed.

Administrative costs have amounted to about 10 percent of the total, and emphasising the financial control exercised, the report declares:

"The Corporation's financial administration conforms to the best standards and the Board are confident that it will meet the most exacting requirements of H.M. Government and Parliament."

It is pointed out that all senior members of the accounting staff are members of recognised professional associations and possess wide commercial and financial experience.

A section of especial interest to the Colonial countries concerned in the CDC's activities

is that headed: "Special Factors Affecting the Costs of Colonial Development Undertakings." A plea is made for certain changes in Colonial income tax ordinances "which would involve only a small sacrifice of current revenue," but which would greatly improve the prospects of some types of long-term development projects, which, if undertaken, would eventually "bring much additional revenue to Colonial exchequers."

The Corporation expresses its view that "certain measures of standardisation in the economic field may prove easier of attainment and more directly beneficial to some territories than measures of political integration which are, so much more in vogue today."

BIG OVERHEADS

Warning is given about the high cost of essential services in the Colonies. Among the main reasons why Colonial development undertakings cannot, in many cases, expect to earn at a rate sufficient to attract the ordinary outside investor, it is stated, "is the exceptionally high charge for overheads involved where new resources are brought into production in economically backward territories."

The Corporation has had to reject proposals for certain schemes in undeveloped territories which, on the basis of normal overhead charges, would have had every chance of success.

It is admitted that most existing Colonial enterprises have had to create their own amenities and basic services, including roads, and have carried the cost. But these enterprises, it is added, were able to proceed at their own pace, at a time when the costs of the capital works involved were not only less in relation to expected profits, but also the standards required were lower.

"While the Corporation welcomes the improved health and social welfare conditions which have been achieved in some Colonies," the report continues, "by the enforced compliance with approved minimum standards, there must clearly be some balance between the standards of social welfare required and the means available to support them, unless, of course, the British taxpayer is to be called upon to fill the gap."

Boy In Treacherous Quagmire



FIREMEN struggle to free Jimmy Sisler, 14, after he had spent more than an hour trapped in the slime of a treacherous quagmire in Denver, Colorado. Jimmy had sunk below his waist and was nearly suffocated before being rescued, exhausted but otherwise unharmed. (Acme)

READING OF COMICS CONDONED

SPOKANE, Washington.—Three Eastern Washington College faculty members believe that reading comics has no great effect on the intellectual or learning ability of children.

"The danger lies in the possibility that the child buries himself in the comics as an escape, rather than a simple recreation," Dr. Raymond Whitfield said. "There also is the possibility that it limits his activities."

The others supporting his belief was Amel Barton and Clara Ammel. The specialists said they had conducted research on the problem and said they found no difference in children who read comics continuously and those who do not.

Feeding Baby Easy Way

FRANK L. Turner of Virginia, has found out that holding a bottle in an inverted position can be a tiresome chore. So he invented a kit which serves to hold baby accessories and can be transformed with the flick of a wrist into a bottle holder.

The kit consists of a harness affair that fits over the baby and holds the bottle.

When baby's not using the bottle, the kit is again transformed into a storage and transportation device for powder, diapers, and a nursing bottle.

TROUT TRITE

DICK Fletcher of Michigan is a practical joker who has started many fishermen along the Au Sable River.

In his bedroom at his hunting and fishing camp Fletcher has a microphone connected with a loudspeaker hidden along the river bank.

As he watches canoes go by or sees fishermen wading in the stream Fletcher calls out a greeting or chants: "Yan-han, I'm a little trout and you can't catch me!"

UNITED NATIONS STAFF OF 5,000 FOR EDINBURGH

THERE are indications that the permanent staff of the United Nations has increased considerably in the last two years. An official, now on his way from New York to investigate the possibility of holding the General Assembly in 1951 in Edinburgh, is to try to obtain accommodation "for a minimum of 5,000 for about three months."

When the General Assembly was held in Paris in 1948, accommodation was sought for between 3,000 and 4,000.

The London office of U.N. is unable to give precise figures

for the various categories at the 1951 Assembly, but it is clear that the actual delegations account for only a comparatively small proportion.

There are 59 member nations and each delegate has various assistants, the leading Powers

having naturally the largest representation. Russia easily overlaps the rest with a total of more than 70.

Some of the lesser Powers are content with numbers as low as five or six. It is probable, therefore, that the total of the delegations will reach as high as a quarter of the 5,000.

The only large separate body other than that of the delegations is the International Press. With the radio section, that might amount to between 300 and 400.

TWICE AS MANY

The heads of two London schools have begun inquiries into possible Communist activities among their pupils. The schools are Parliament Hill High School for Girls, Hampstead, and St Olave's Grammar School for Boys, near London Bridge.

Each has about 600 pupils. Geraldine Chalmers, 15, of Malda Vale, who attends the Parliament Hill school, has asserted that 150 girls there and a similar number of boys at St Olave's have signed the Communist-sponsored "world peace petition."

She did not think that the girls who had signed the petition had any idea of the significance of the "World Committee for Peace" or its offshoot, the "British Peace Committee."

Mr R. C. Carrington, headmaster of St Olave's, said: "I know nothing of this matter. If anything suspicious had been going on, I am sure the senior boys would have let me know."

"I was flabbergasted when I was told of the report, though at the moment I don't take a very serious view of it. I shall make an investigation."

She helped to organise the collection of signatures at her school. She addressed a conference of the "British Peace Committee" attended by M. Ilya Ehrenburg, the Russian journalist.

The committee was denounced last month by a Labour party. And Sir William Lawther, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, described the recent demonstration organised by the committee in Trafalgar square as "a political stunt."

"NO IDEA OF IT"

Miss N. Edmed, headmistress of the Parliament Hill school, said that she would have "a good deal to say to Geraldine, who has always been a satisfactory member of the school." She did not know yet whether the signatures had been collected in or out of school.

Underground Lake

Millions of tons of high-grade coking coal will be freed if an experiment to drain an underground lake extending four miles by two under Southwest Durham is successful.

Two submersible 800-gallon-a-minute pumps have been lowered in the flooded shaft of the old Town End Colliery, at West Auckland. Lowered into the shaft by an electrically-driven winch, the pumps are working under 100 feet of water.

The first object is to reduce the level of the water so that it will flow to a central point. If this is possible, some coal measures could be isolated from the main inflow, and after draining, might prove workable.

The underground lake was formed with several collieries in the area closed down during the years of depression. The workings were flooded, placing a heavy burden of water on collieries to the east.

London Diary:

Queen Was Tea Guest Of Busman

The Queen had tea recently in the parlour of a prefabricated house on the bombed site of a housing estate in Shoreditch.

Her host and hostess were a bus conductor and his wife, Mr and Mrs William Anderson. Their children, five-year-old Carol and Colin, 10 months, were also in the party.

The Queen had spent two and a half hours on a 25-mile tour of London's back gardens. The visit was arranged by the London Gardens Society.

She met the Andersons in Dorchester street, Shoreditch, where she left her car and spent 10 minutes, admiring their flower and vegetable-filled garden. Mrs Anderson asked her into the house.

CHAT IN PARLOUR

She replied, "Thank you. I would very much like a cup of tea." With her lady in waiting, Lady Katherine Seymour, the Queen sat at the little table in the front parlour drinking tea and chatting for nearly a quarter of an hour to Mr and Mrs Anderson.

Afterwards Mrs Anderson said: "It was just like one of my neighbours dropping in. The Queen asked about my husband's Army service and told us that her grandson, Prince Charles, was 'getting a big boy now'."

Mr Anderson showed the Queen his silver cup won last year for the best garden of a prefabricated house in Shoreditch presented by the L.C.C. Also in the party was Ald. R. Stamp, chairman of the L.C.C. Housing Committee.

NINE CALLS

The Queen visited another prefabricated house, the home of Mr and Mrs A. E. Penny, at Park Crescent-mews, W. Here, too, she walked round the garden admiring the flowers.

Her Majesty made nine calls, beginning with the United Westminster Almshouses in Rochester-row, where she talked to some of the old people who tend flowers.

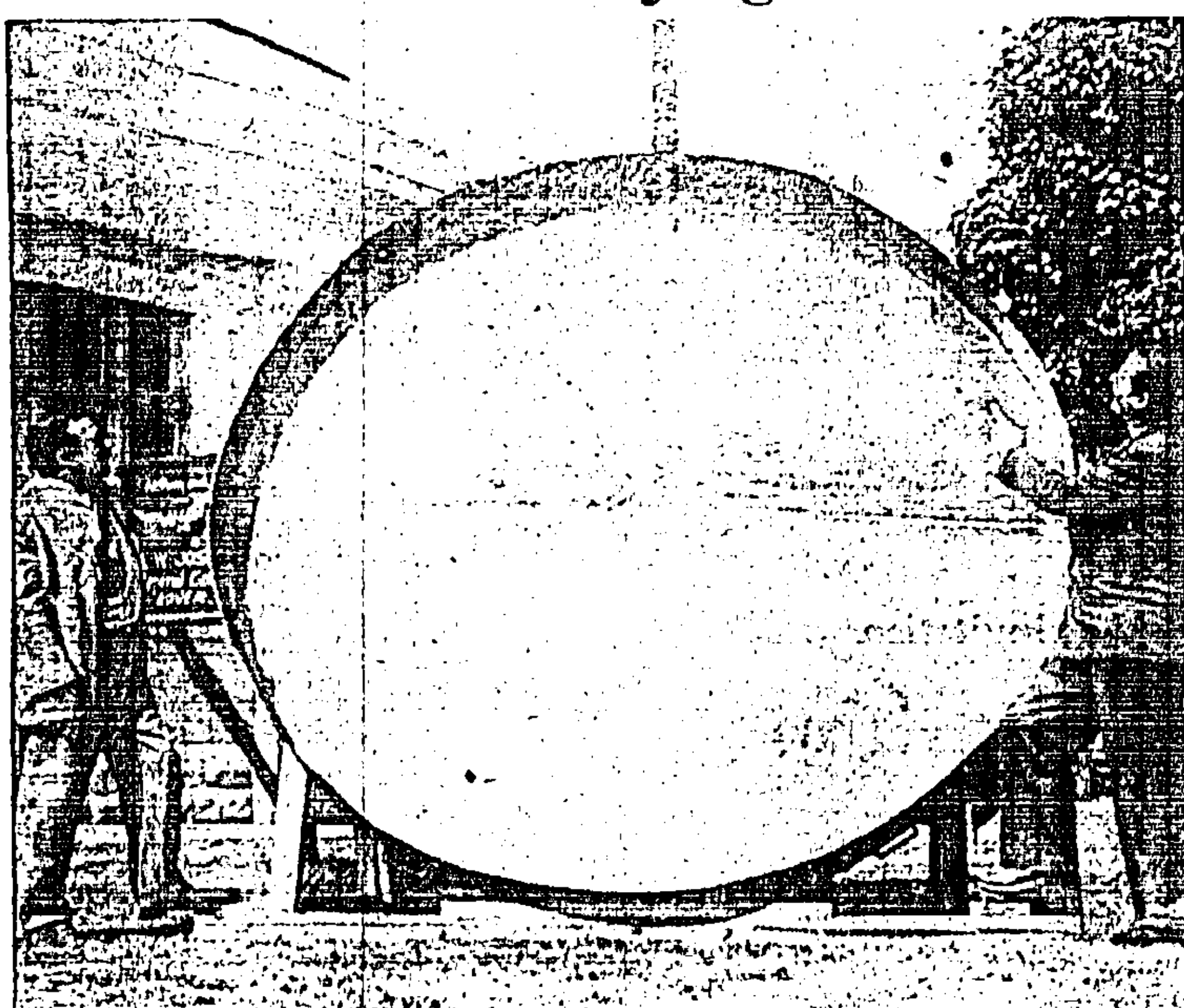
Among other calls the Queen visited St. Peter's Church of England School, Eaton-square, where children had collected wild flowers from the London commons. She also went to Kentish Town police station.

Garden Speedway

MAN with a private motor speed truck in his front garden is Mr. Neil W. Gardner. At his home, Great Auckham at Burfield Common, Berkshire, Mr Gardner has built the track by converting his drive, which stretches for three-quarters of a mile. It has a steeply banked side, like a miniature Brooklands.

The track was used recently, when local enthusiasts of the Hants and Berks motor club began speed trials at the main gates and crossed the finishing line 50 yards from Mr Gardner's front door. They reached speeds of 50 m.p.h. through the garden.

Fabulous Frying Pan



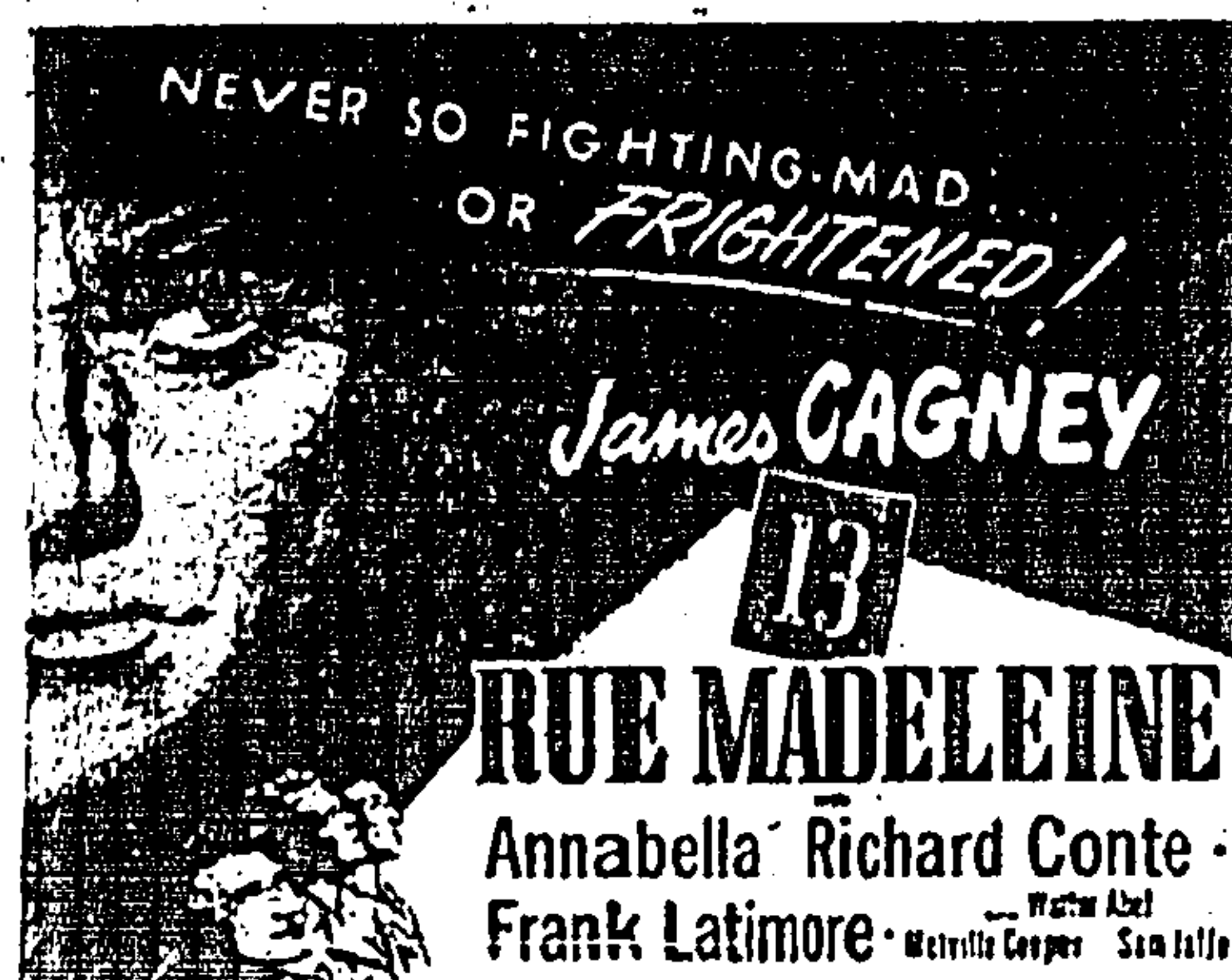
THIS giant pan was chosen to cook half a ton of chicken during a festival in Dover, Delaware. Gov. Elbert N. Carvel of Delaware, right, inspects the 500-pound pan. It is 10 feet in diameter, has an eight-inch side and a five-foot handle. (Acme)

K. O. CANNON THE RIDDLE OF THE ROME REBELS



ROXY
AIR-CONDITIONED

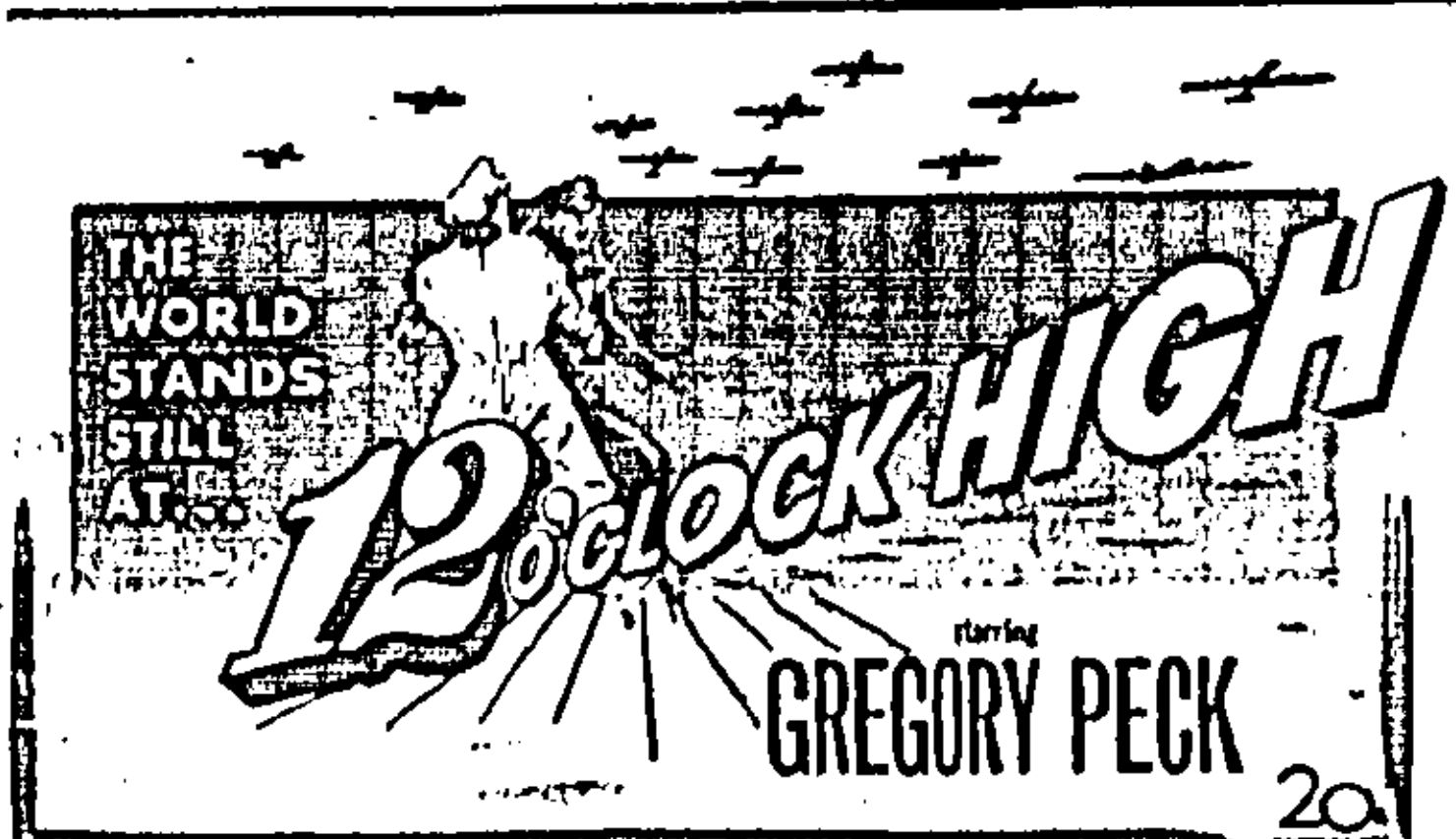
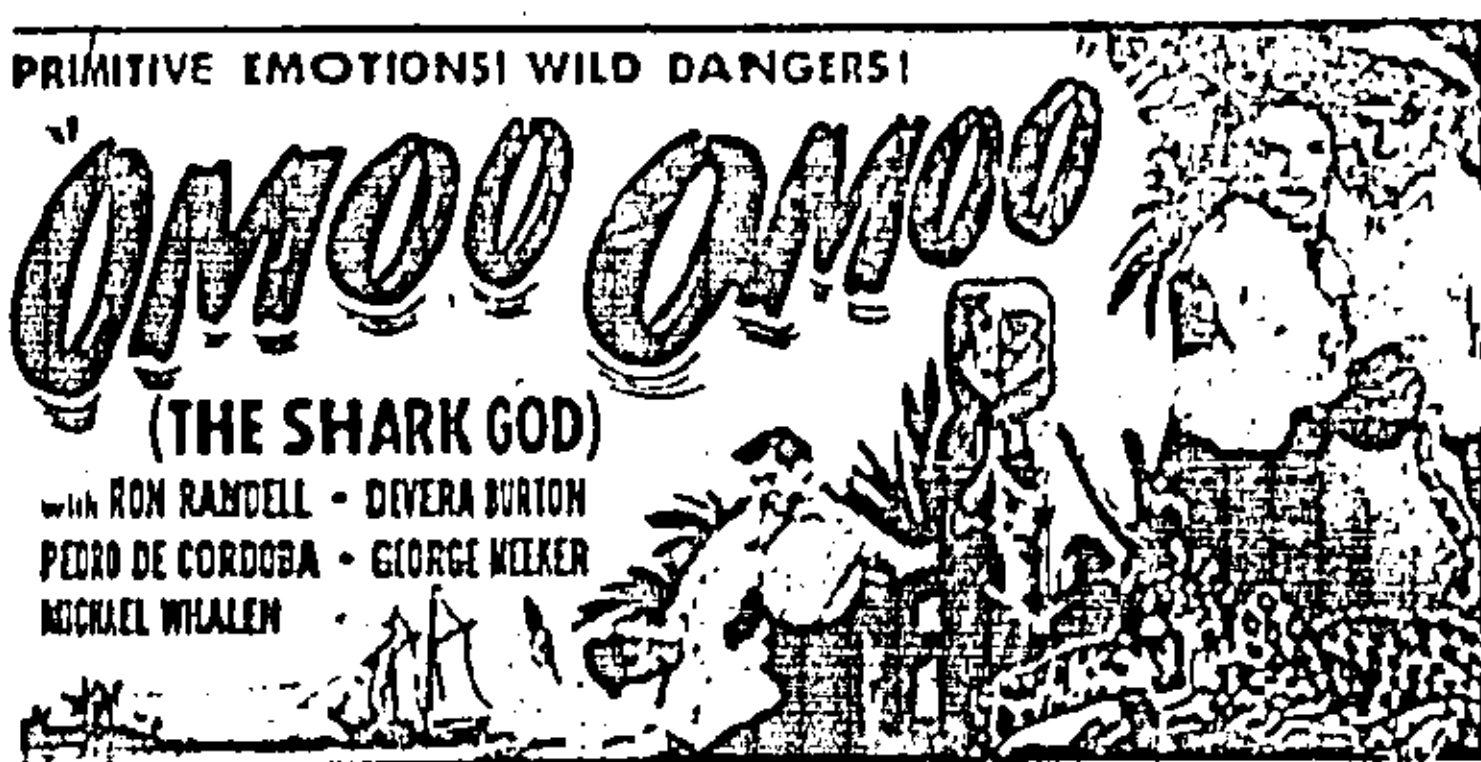
SHOWING TO-DAY
ONE DAY ONLY
At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30
& 9.30 P.M.



ADDED: LATEST 20TH CENTURY-FOX MOVIE TONE
NEWS. THE WAR IN KOREA

1. American and South Korean Forces Fighting Delaying Battles.
2. New Commander Walton H. Walker Consolidating the American Forces' Position.
3. U.S. Marines Leave for Korea, Egypt Finds Lost Avenue of Sphinxes Buried 3,500 Years.

COMMENCING TO-MORROW



COMING VERY SOON TO THE
ROXY
Perfectly Air-Conditioned

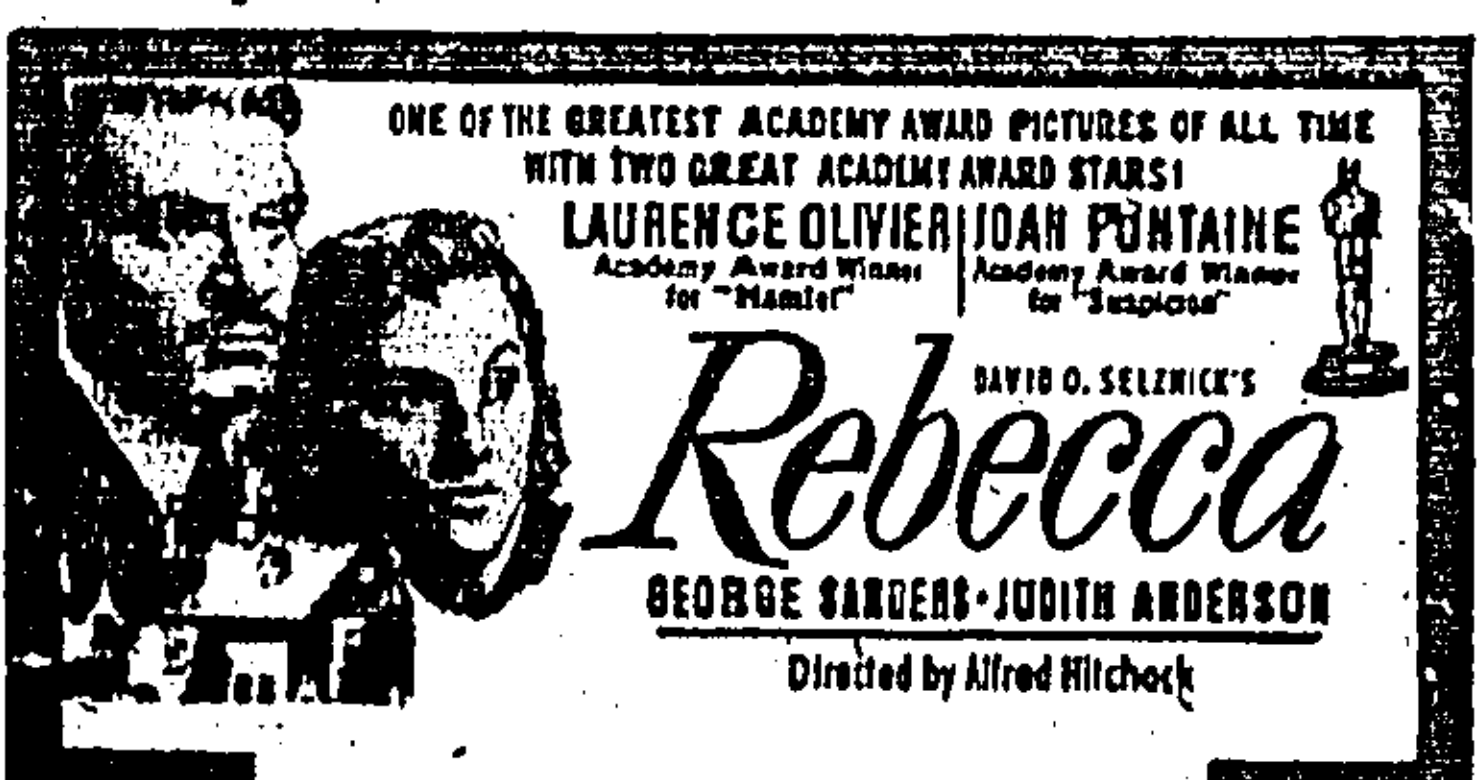
THREE SHOWS TO-DAY
KINGS
AIR-CONDITIONED
AT 2.30, 5.15, & 7.20 P.M. ONLY

THEY'RE BACK AGAIN!
LOOK OUT PARIS, HERE THEY COME!
Skyriding Songs of the French Foreign Legion!



ADDED: Universal-International Newsreel
And Walt Disney Color Cartoon
"THREE FOR BREAKFAST"

HELD OVER
LIBERTY
AIR-CONDITIONED
TO-DAY ONLY
AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.45 P.M.



TO-MORROW
BOBBY BRENN in
"HAWAII CALLS"
THRILLING ADVENTURE AND GOLDEN SONG
IN THE MYSTIC SOUTH SEA ISLANDS!



William Hickey

PRINCESS MARGARET, poised and adaptable, is again taking over while her sister temporarily retires to privacy for her second child. It is necessary that her public utterances continue in the present unnatural vein of Pall Mall ponderosity and Victorian staidness.

Those who have listened to the Princess in her off-stage conversation know that she is capable of wit and pertinent comment. Left to herself, she would talk as youth talks, with freshness and candour. In the past too many shop-worn phrases have come from the petite figure.

AT 15 YEARS: "Now that the long years of war are over and victory won, we must look forward with equal courage and determination to the tasks that lie ahead, and with love of our country strong in our hearts work together to win the peace."

AT 17 YEARS: "To christen this ship Edinburgh for me gives me great pleasure, for it will ever be linked in my mind with that lovely city for which my affection has grown with each visit."

AT 18 YEARS: "All of us know how much we can depend on his (the British mariner's) efforts. The flow of imports and exports is as vital as pulse beat, and we well to recall that in our present struggle for solvency the British mariner plays a leading part."

AT 19 YEARS: "When you leave school you will all go your different ways, but I know that each one of you will give something towards upholding and cherishing the great traditions which you have inherited."

AT 10 YEARS, NINE MONTHS: When I think of the men and women whose leadership in thought and deed has inspired our people through the centuries to their great achievements, we remember their exertions and example, their tolerance and good humour, their devotion and discipline, and above all, their lasting trust in God."

CARTOON TIME
AMERICAN cartoonists have reacted with bitterness and fury to the Northern Korean assault. Typically, STALIN's massive hand moves puppets across the Korean landscape. The British, also typically, have managed some laughs (see GILES).

In Belgium (where there has been a run on the food shops) the humour is grim. Two Belgians are talking. One holds bundles, the other a thick book. "Me," says the first, "I'm stocking up." "And me," replies the second, "I'm learning Russian."

WHILE DUCE SLEPT
Two Italians, dead before 11 Duce seized power, fought and won the battle for Italian art with MUSSOLINI. They were AMEDEO MODIGLIANI and UMBERTO BOCCHIONI, who both died aged 34.

Their work and the paintings of their followers are drawing puzzled appreciation at the Tate Gallery.

Dictators seize the radio, put the Press on leash and turn their goons into professors. But what a man can do with a piece of canvas and some tubes of

point is something dictators cannot do much about. Behind Modigliani's back a vigorous and mocking modern art was flowering. Bocchioni's futurists missed few angles: Modigliani, few curves.



Amedeo Modigliani's painting of Mme Czechowska.

THERE'S ONLY ONE GENERAL IN THE SWISS ARMY

BY PETER LOVEGROVE

"WE are very backward in the modernisation of our military arms," candidly admitted Mr Karl Kobelt, the Swiss Defence Minister, in a public lecture recently.

Switzerland, the small Alpine state in Central Europe with the picturesque mountains, forests, glaciers, lakes and waterfalls, faces one of the world's trickiest defence problems, and her four and a quarter million inhabitants are justifiably concerned about the future in view of the tense international situation.

Traditionally neutral, she had the good fortune to be spared in the two World Wars, but she had her anxious moments in 1940, and fears that a fresh conflict between the Great Powers might embroil her against her will. She is determined to be neutral again although she decidedly rejects Communism, and she has refused to consider joining Western Union or adhering to the Atlantic Pact.

Drawbacks

This policy, which her statesmen believe will only be respected abroad so long as she is ready and able to defend herself with a strong armed force, has obvious drawbacks in building up military preparedness. Shunning military alliances with other states, she forgoes the advantages of collective defence and uniform equipment.

As tension increases between the Eastern and Western blocs, she finds it increasingly difficult to keep informed of foreign research and developments and obtain the latest weapons and instruments from abroad. She is therefore thrown back largely on her own technical and financial resources, both of which are necessarily limited.

Switzerland has no professional standing army, but she pos-

THE United States has answered the efforts of Pandit Nehru to mediate between the great powers with a definite rejection of the Indian arguments.

It seems, to this writer, that the exchange of messages betrays a lack of logical thought about the situation created by aggression in Korea. This is a dangerous moment for illogical thinking, especially since President Truman's calling up of additional bombers and atom bombs to European bases means that both world powers are baring their teeth.

In the first place, there is Pandit Nehru's message. "Since the Government of India recognised the Government of the People's Government of China it has been our endeavour to bring about the admission of its representatives to the various organisations and agencies of the United Nations. Our present proposal was a renewal of this effort. It was made on its merits," writes Pandit Nehru, with commendable sense, "but also in the hope that it would create a suitable atmosphere for the peaceful solution of the Korean problem."

HERE the Indian premier is laying himself open to justified charges of diplomatic horse-trading and also of misinterpretation. Does India really imagine that the admission of China would, in itself, lead to a solution in Korea? The Soviet Union would return to the Security Council with the arriving delegates from Peking. Though they would not be able to veto Security Council resolutions already in force, there is an ominous sound in Stalin's reference to the "obligatory

participation of the Five Great Powers" in United Nations decisions. The weakness in Mr Nehru's argument is to suppose that admission of Communist China to the United Nations—a reasonable proposition supported by the British Government—would change Soviet behaviour at the United Nations, or her satellite's behaviour in Korea.

Mr Nehru's words can be read as a straightforward bargain: "We vote China in; you call off your Korean dogs." If that is how they were meant then Mr Nehru must be less experienced than I believe him to be. Trygve Lie went to Moscow weeks ago to hear Stalin's terms for settlement of the "cold war."

Here I will put them briefly. In the Far East: recognise Communist China at U.N.O. and

agreed that it should represent

the realities of the powerful forces in the world. Why else were five powers singled out as permanent members? Why were they given a power of veto? Did not the United States originate and support that insistence on the veto?

The logical conclusion from these answers is that the People's Government of China, controlling all China save the island of Formosa, should be represented as a Great Power at the United Nations. Otherwise the Security Council is a mere nonsense and the United Nations should start to wind up its affairs and dispose of its assets—including the new building in New York.

Dean Acheson is right to point out that admission of China would not solve the problem of Korea. But it might make the United Nations ready to deal with the future of Korea once the North Korean aggressors have withdrawn and a truce has

Korea will loom large in the discussions of the U.N. Security Council whose meeting to-day will find Jacob Malik, the Soviet delegate, back after a long boycott. What chance is there of settling the Korea war at this session? David Temple Roberts believes mediation holds out the best hopes.

By DAVID TEMPLE ROBERTS

been established. It was through the blockade of Berlin by the Russians, and the consequent end of the airlift, was achieved.

The United Nations still has services to render, but making the United Nations should not be a bargaining point in negotiation. It should be carried through without reference to Korea, "on its merits." The mistake has been to allow Stalin to think he can use it in a bargain. Whatever confusions there may be in Pandit Nehru's approach to the recent crisis, it must be admitted that there are even greater inconsistencies in Dean Acheson's revealing answer to the Indian Premier.

SINCE President Truman's message to Congress, and powerful American landings in Korea, it is possible to foresee something of the course of events in that divided peninsula.

Experience of Berlin and France in Malaya and Indo-China shows that they will have to deal with a difficult guerrilla problem. It is possible to see ahead a deadlock in which large United States forces, and some British, will be committed to occupying and policing South Korea, while on the other side the North Korean satellites of the Soviet Union will not be able to advance.

The danger of this situation is that the south tip of Korea is strategically menacing to United States control of Japan; and the north tip of Korea is much too near the Soviet base at Vladivostok for the Russians to permit United States troops to advance as far as that. Both sides will be anxious for peace, as they were during the long blockade of Berlin. And yet Dean Acheson writes to Nehru: "We do not believe that the termination of the aggression from Northern Korea can be contingent in any way upon the determination of other questions which are currently before the United Nations."

That amounts to an American insistence on which is beyond the terms of the United Nations resolution and, perhaps as important, quite out of proportion to United States force.

THE armies and navies operating in the Far East will be able to end the "aggression" of North Korea—leading dupes of the Soviet Union a salutary lesson—but they cannot secure peace. Instead they will remain involved in a war such as exists in Malaya and Indo-China—only more dangerous as it will be on the Soviet border. The United States and its friends do not want to be so deeply committed in Korea that they are weakened in Western Europe. But it will be Soviet tactics to make Washington weaken its position at one end of the world for the sake of the other end.

All these arguments and fears point to the need for negotiation and diplomacy. The United States will be glad of the support of India for the United Nations resolution—and her influence in dealings with the government of China—before this war in Asia reaches its ends.

"We must neither abandon our reserves in the intervention terrain nor deliver up the greater part of the population to the enemy without striking a blow. Any occupation of the country which the enemy might plan must be made as costly as possible. He must also be made to realise that neither the reserves, ways of communication, nor centres of population would fall into his hands in a serviceable condition."

No Illusions

The Swiss have no illusions as to what would await them if they were attacked. They would have to face superior numbers and armaments, bombing attacks and airborne landings. The aggressor could choose the time and place, and the direction and thrust of his attack. On the other hand, the many natural barriers, ditches and forests would restrict his freedom of movement.

The Swiss, however, would be operating on their own terrain which they know well. And these hardy, freedom-loving folk who believe so deeply in their country and in their way of life, would resist fiercely.

Furthermore, they realise that if the testing time came, they might not have to stand alone for long. As Mr Kobelt diplomatically put it: "It is not impossible that the belligerent Power which is at war with our assailant would be able to support us sooner or later in our defensive struggle, at least from the air. There is, therefore, no justification for abandoning hope because of the smallness of our country."

sesses a small General Staff, a corps of instructors, and a militia kept their arms, equipment and horses; most villages have their rifle range and clubs, and the standard of marksmanship is one of which every Swiss is infinitely proud.

All male citizens between the ages of 20 and 48 are liable to service. In peacetime, however, only 100,000 could be mobilised, though only half a million were called up in 1939, and after the collapse of France the number under arms was reduced to about 250,000. This strength is expected to decline greatly in the next decade owing to the low birth rate in the thirties.

Army Courses

Recruits first attend courses varying from 65 days for infantry and engineers, 90 days for cavalry (and it is cavalry), 75 days for artillery, air force and fortress troops, and 60 days for administrative personnel. This is followed by annual training of 11 to 14 days for ten years for sergeants and above, and for seven to eight years below that rank. Officers are trained in cadet schools and at the central military school, and there are follow-up courses of varying length according to arm or rank.

Men from 20 to 32 years of age form the first line troops, and then pass into "landwehr" and "landsturm" reserve units. The militia men do at least 24 months' continuous training initially, and then 100 hours flying every year.

The Army is composed of four Corps of varying strengths, comprising nine divisions, three mountain brigades, and a fortress brigade supported by artillery and ancillary units. The

An Invitation

But, says her Defence Minister, "even if our country were encircled by a belligerent, the question would arise whether we would be justified in withdrawing the field army to the redoubt and, in the event of attack, offer resistance only when the enemy reaches it, in what are admittedly favourable circumstances for defence."

"The surrender of territory which is most fertile and highly industrialised without fighting would amount to an invitation to march in, occupy the intervening terrain, set up a counter government, encircle

NANCY Sweet Competition



GET READY—GET SET—



SLURP



BOWLED BY JOHNSON



Roly Jenkins, the England spin bowler who helped his side with an invaluable 39, expresses his disgust as he is clean bowled by Hines Johnson in the Third Test Match against the West Indies at Trent Bridge. — Central Press Photo.

Ferdinand Kubler Favoured To Win Tour Of France

Paris, July 31. It was a rest day today in the Tour de France road cycle race and most riders planned to spend many hours in bed in readiness for the mountain climbs over the Alps during the next two stages, where it is generally expected the race will be decided.

So far about two-thirds of the total journey of the Tour has been covered and 59 riders are still left in the race. The latest retirements include Antoine Farnowski, of Poland, who was riding with the Paris team but who arrived after the time limit yesterday.

Ferdinand Kubler, of Switzerland, the present leader on the general classification, is the favourite to win the premier honours. He is an all-rounder and since curbing his one-time impetuosity he nowadays takes less risk of exhausting himself by futile breakaways.

OVERSHADOWED He badly needs a victory to restore himself to public favour as he has of late been overshadowed by his compatriot, Hugo Noblet.

Stan Ockers, the little Belgian, is second to Kubler in the general classification, and though a rare climber and the main hope of the Belgians, it is doubtful whether he can make up his deficit over the

next grueling stages to stand a chance of beating the Swiss rider.

The French pair, Louis Robet and Stan Robet, are good, but it remains to be seen whether they can make up ground especially as they were early caught by Kubler and Ockers when going flat out on the Turin road yesterday.

Kubler does not seem to be worrying unduly about the climbing contest honours but is rather confining himself to keeping his place as the leader in the general classification. He is fifth at present in the climbing, in which Robet and Jean Addig share first place with 29 points. Ockers is third with 23 points. — Reuter.

AAA's Coaching Scheme Is Paying Dividends SAYS ARCHIE QUICK

The great coaching scheme inaugurated by the Amateur Athletic Association is paying dividends. On the track, even in the field events, Britain can now hold her own with any country in the world, with the exception of the United States. Certain it is that she will not lag behind in the forthcoming European Games in Brussels.

When I wrote a few weeks ago about AAA Chief Coach Geoff Dyson being the "most successful sportsman in Britain" little did I think we were going to have such a shower of broken records as that which occurred at the annual championships at the White City, London.

In the very first event of the two-day meeting the brawny Scot, D. McDonald Clark threw the hammer 178 feet 4ins for a new National record and to defeat the Yugoslavian who was second in the Olympic Games. In the next race, Macdonald, the "Trinidad Flash" equalled the 100 yards record at 9.6secs without being unduly extended over the second half of the run.

Then we had a glorious six miles from Dr Frank Arons, the Halifax pathologist on his first appearance on a London track. His 29 mins 33.6secs kept out a Belgian and a Yugoslavian who were another record breaking time, and he must now be compared with the phenomenal long distance automatons from Finland.

MORE TO COME This was all on the first evening, when, by the way, RAOO Feltham scored a gratifying win for the Army in the 100 stones tug of war. But it was nothing to what was to come the next day. Here we had Arthur Wint, Olympic champion, winning the

half mile from Roger Barnister, and equalling the 1920 time of Dr Otto Peltzer. Barnister will surely win the Olympic 1,500 metres in 1962 at Helsinki. He is another Jackie Lovelock, and by a coincidence is going to Jackie's old hospital, St Mary's.

But it was late in the day when Dyson's real work showed its worth. John Disley, in his first championship, finished second to a Yugoslavian, but his time was better than that of the great Iso-Hollo's.

Then to everyone's amazement—except Dyson's—Maurice Denley, a little known Thames Valley Harrier, won the javelin throw, and to cap it all two junior Sheffield United Harriers, Roland Hardy and Leslie Allen finished first and second in the seven miles walk.

Disley, Allen, Hardy and Denley were never seen before in these championships and here they are not only champions and our hopes for Brussels, but all record breakers. It is amazing. Aina Paterson, equalled the high jump figure and so did Les Lewis in the quarter mile.

17 WICKETS FALL FOR 276 RUNS ON SECOND DAY OF YORKS-W. INDIES MATCH

Sheffield, July 31. On a pitch slightly affected by weekend rain 17 wickets fell for 276 runs on the second day of the match between Yorkshire and the West Indies touring team.

Yorkshire, who were 178 runs for three wickets at the close on Saturday in reply to the West Indies first innings total of 198, declared with a 19 runs' lead when 217 for nine wickets.

The West Indies, batting a second time, were all out for 229 runs and Yorkshire, requiring 211 runs for victory, had lost the wicket of Len Hutton with only eight runs on the board by the close of play.

Hutton, who was 88 runs not out on Saturday, went on to make 104, the 90th century of his career, but after his dismissal Alfred Valentine, the West Indies slow left-arm bowler, took five wickets for only 24 runs in 11.4 overs.

right-arm fast medium bowler, five for 51). Derbyshire 108 (Revell 87, Knott five for 83) and 20 for one wicket.

At Maidstone: Gloucestershire 109 and 144 for two (Elliott 54 not out). Kent 218 (Clark 50).

At Leicester: Glamorgan 212 and 160 for five. Leicestershire 60 (Jackson, right-arm offspin bowler, five for four runs) and 87 for four.—Reuter.

FINAL SCORES

WEST INDIES	1st Innings 198 runs
YORKSHIRE	1st Innings 217 runs (for nine declared)
WEST INDIES	2nd Innings
Marshall, c. Lester b.	04
Holliday, c. Brennan b.	19
Sollameyer, c. Brennan b.	0
Whitehead, c. Lester b. Whitehead, c. Brennan b.	0
Weekes, c. Brennan b.	5
Coxon, c. Lester b.	5
Walsh, c. Lester b.	01
Yardley, c. Brennan b.	3
Testrail, b. Whitehead	23
Gomez, c. Brennan b.	8
Williams b. Wardle	8
Jones, b. Wardle	0
Pierre, b. Wardle	1
Valentine, not out	1
Extras	8

WEST INDIES

Total	229
Fall of wickets: 1-33, 2-53, 3-60, 4-120, 5-132, 6-160, 7-217, 8-223 and 9-228	

YORKSHIRE

Coxon	20	3	47	1
Wardle	20	8	60	3
Leadbeater	19	7	43	0
Holliday	4	1	5	1
Whitehead	18	0	53	3
Yardley	13	8	11	2
Byes 3, leg-byes 3, No-balls 2 (By Coxon, Leadbeater).				

YORKSHIRE

Hutton, c. Williams b. Pierre	2
Lawson, not out	4
Brennan, not out	2
Extras	2
Total (for one)	8
Wicket fell at four runs.—Reuter.	

COUNTY CRICKET

London, July 31. The following were the close of play scores in first-class cricket games played today:	
At Claxton: Sussex 349 for eight declared. Essex 134 (Cornford, right-arm fast medium bowler, four for 48) and 150 for six (Bailey 51 not out, Insole 53).	
At the Oval: Surrey 401 (McIntyre 85), Middlesex 229 (Dennis Compton 115 not out) and 11 for no wicket.	
At Southampton: Hampshire 228 and 184 (Eagar 66, Gladwin, ...).	

Medan Girls' Basketball Team Here

The Black and White Ladies' Basketball team from Medan make their debut in Hongkong this evening, when they will play the Chi Lik quintet at the Kowloon YMCA. The match is scheduled to start at 8.30 p.m. Four other matches have been arranged for the visitors. These are:

Thursday, August 3.—v. Chinese YMCA at Kowloon YMCA court, starting 8.30 p.m.

Saturday, August 5.—v. South China (time and place to be decided).

Sunday, August 6.—v. Heung To at Kowloon YMCA court, starting 8.30 p.m.

Tuesday, August 9.—v. Hongkong-Kowloon combined (time and place to be decided).

RUGGER TOUR

Greyouth, N.Z., July 31. The British Rugby League touring team beat the West Coast by 21 points to 16 today. The tourists lost by 18 to 8 at half time.—Reuter.

AUSSIE TOUR OF W. INDIES URGED

Sydney, July 31. Mr Syd Smith, the President of the New South Wales Cricket Association, today urged the Board of Cricket Control to send a team to the West Indies in 1951-52.

Mr Smith, who was re-elected President for the 16th time, said: "It is 20 years since a West Indies team was here, yet we have not returned the visit."

Mr Smith added that he hoped the Board would also discuss sending a team to India.—Reuter.

CCC Rink Wins In Open Triples Quarter-Final

Continuing their unfinished Colony Open Triples Quarter-final match at the Hongkong Football Club yesterday, G. Hong Choy, E. el. Arculli and G. A. Souza (skip) beat A. M. Kadir, S. Yusuf, and M. Y. Adal (skip) by one shot after an extra hand.

The winning shot was scored with the last wood of the match, a perfect draw by Souza. The IRC team started with three shots to their credit, the previous score being 1-4 in their favour when play was interrupted by rain. This lead, however, was short-lived. Getting into their stride almost immediately, the CCC combination scored a three and a five on the first two hands played yesterday. These were followed by a single to give them a lead of 13-7. Hong Choy then made a costly mistake that nearly cost him the match, when he threw the jack for a short to medium head, instead of the full-length heads on which they had been scoring.

CAUGHT UP

For fully five hands, they were stuck at 13 as the IRC boys resorted to short heads, and caught their opponents up at 13-11. Kadir then gave a medium head that cost his side a three, but they pluckily fought back to draw level 18-18 on the 10th hand after being 14-10 down.

On the last hand the IRC players were lying one when the skips went down to bowl. Adal added another one with his first wood. George Souza was through with his first heavy draw. A blocker by Adal went slightly wide, and on his second attempt Souza succeeded in resting away one of the two lying shots. Adal was through with his last wood. Souza then scored the winning shot with good draw from an spot backward a few inches from the jack.

TODAY'S GAMES

What should be another close match will be seen this afternoon when the rinks skip by A.E. Coates and Len Sykes play off their postponed Quarter-final game at the Hongkong Football Club. The full rinks are G. Hong Choy, E. Leonard, J. W. Leonard, A. E. Coates (skip) and E. Greenwood, A.G. Eastman, W.C. Simpson and L. Sykes (skip).

Now he is shaking up the golfing fraternity at Coombe Hill. He won the June monthly medal off nine, so his handicap went down to 8; and then he won the July competition.

In his student days Dr O'Flanagan was a left-handed golfer. "Some one told me there were few good left-handed players so I changed to right," he told me, and believe it or not, he now admits to taking the game seriously.

BRIAN CLOSE INVITED

London, July 31. An invitation to accompany the MCC team to Australia next winter was issued today by the Marylebone Cricket Club to Brian Close, the 19-year-old Yorkshire all-rounder at present in the Army.

It is subject to agreement with the Yorkshire County Committee and to leave being granted by the military authorities who, it is understood by the MCC, are likely to be sympathetic.—Reuter.



They Don't See Eye To Eye

Hereford United FC and the Football Association do not see eye to eye. Having reached the second round, proper of the FA Cup in both the last two seasons, Hereford consider they are entitled to be excused the qualifying competition in the coming season. The FA do not agree, and have told Hereford their playing record last season "was not sufficiently satisfactory to excuse you from the early rounds."

Hereford are inclined to argue the point. One can sympathise with them; but rather more with Shrewsbury Town, who now find themselves members of the Football League, yet have to play through all the preliminary and qualifying stages of next season's Cup tournament.

Surely it should not have been impossible, even at this late stage, to extend once again the privilege of all Third Division League clubs to be exempted until the first round proper.

NOT AUTOMATIC

Hereford might be able to play through the qualifying competition; but Shrewsbury, faced with a record number of League matches, will find it extremely difficult.

League clubs are required to apply for exemption. The exemption is not granted automatically. And there have been cases in fairly recent years of clubs neglecting to apply.

Both Birmingham and Queens' Park Rangers failed to ask for exemption and in both cases the clubs were allowed to withdraw from the competition for that season without prejudice to their applications for exemption in the following season.

Once Brighton and Hove Albion were similarly neglectful; but they did tackle the long programme of qualifying matches with success. It was a tollsome effort, however.

In the main the FA Cup is a League club affair. It is the efforts of the League clubs that produces such a substantial proportion of the FA income. It would, I think, be no more than bare justice to alter the rules so that all the members of the Football League were excused the need to qualify without their having to apply for exemption.

NOW IT'S GOLF

I would hesitate to say that two-code Irish football international Dr Kevin O'Flanagan, ever took his sport very seriously. He certainly plays soccer and rugby with an abandon—and not a little skill—that made him a personality in both games.

Now he is shaking up the golfing fraternity at Coombe Hill. He won the June monthly medal off nine, so his handicap went down to 8; and then he won the July competition.

In his student days Dr O'Flanagan was a left-handed golfer. "Some one told me there were few good left-handed players so I changed to right," he told me, and believe it or not, he now admits to taking the game seriously.

FOR AUSTRALIAN TOUR



Godfrey Evans, 29-year-old Kent wicket-keeper, has been invited to tour Australia and New Zealand with the MCC this autumn.

Evans is as spectacular as he is efficient behind the stumps. He dives to wide balls, jumps to high ones and stumps with lightning speed, and can take catches practically off the bat.

Evans came into regular first class cricket in 1946, and has so far caught 230 and stumped 129 batsmen, and played in 29 Test Matches.—Central Press Photo.

THE MOST FUTILE THREAT OF THE YEAR IN SPORTS

New York. Probably the most futile threat of the year in sports was the International Boxing Club's hint that it may replace boxing with wrestling in Madison Square Garden.

The writers, boxers and managers laughed at it for what it so obviously is—a clumsy attempt to frighten the managers' guild into settling its television money controversy with the IBC. But even that such a suggestion should be made is indicative of the low estate of boxing in 1950.

The IBC, controlled by James Norris, exiles of a train, and sports fortune, was the greatest monopoly in boxing history from the moment it was formed. It directly controlled more arenas and stadiums and titles and fighters than Mike Jacobs ever had commanded.

COULD HAVE BEEN

This power could have been used for great betterment of boxing, which was in somewhat unhappy state even as the IBC took it over. The new giant could have forced reluctant warriors into matches against worthy opponents, and in so doing it would have stimulated interest among fans and fighters alike.

Instead, the IBC continually matched welterweights against middleweights in meaningless matches, failed to use its power to force title defenses by such shy champions as Willie Pep, the featherweight who suffers deafness when the name Sadler is mentioned, and Jake LaMotta, who prefers to pretend that Ray Robinson is a friend of the imagination, and showed the same fighters again and again in the Garden despite an anemic box-office which registered the public disinterest.

Unless the quality of the Garden shows improves next season, boxing may fade into a minor sport. It is reliably reported that the IBC has contracted with radio and television people for 32 boxing shows in 1950-51, presumably spread around among the Garden, Chicago, Detroit and Washington. Thus the wrestling threat is a farce.

But if next season's boxing is as uninspiring as this season's, wrestling may indeed move in. It couldn't be much worse than the present tenant.—United Press.

MAY FADE

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Freddie Dawson Wins By K.O.

Sydney, July 31. Freddie Dawson, the American Negro welterweight boxer, knocked out Jean Mougin, of France, in the sixth round of their fight here tonight.

Dawson held the upper hand throughout the fight and had the Frenchman down for counts of eight in the first and fifth rounds. At the weigh-in Dawson scaled 141 pounds and a quarter and Mougin 143 pounds and a half.—Reuter.

LOCAL GOLF

Entries for the second Knock-Out Mixed Foursomes at Deep Water Bay will close on August 12. Entries may be made on the list provided at the Deep Water Bay Clubhouse or direct to the Club Office.

The competition for next weekend at Fanning will be the Captain's Cup Qualifying Round for August.



FOR YOUR SPARE MOMENTS

'JACOBY ON BRIDGE

A Defensive Overbid Is Fair and Square

By OSWALD JACOBY

"PLEASE settle an argument for us," pleads a Cleveland correspondent. "My wife and I play fairly often against our next door neighbours. They are pretty good bridge players, or so we think, and we all have a good time except for one matter that comes up occasionally."

"My wife and I sometimes deliberately bid for more tricks than we can make. Our neighbours complain that this is bad sportsmanship."

"For example, here is a hand we played the other night. My wife had the East hand, and I had the West cards. Naturally, we did not expect to make five hearts. We bid that high only because we thought South could make four spades and that we could beat five spades."

"This was a good guess on our part. We just managed to beat five spades, but four spades would have been made very easily."

"I opened the defence of hearts, and we led two rounds of that suit. Declarer had to ruff the second heart, thus bringing his trump length down to four cards."

"When South led trumps, I refused to take my ace on the first or second round. Now

1074	23
53	
KQ	
AQJ732	
W	E
Dealer	
AKQJ98	
AJ105	
K103	
N-S vul.	
South	West
1A	Pass
2A	3A
3A	4A
4A	5A
5A	Double
Pass	Pass

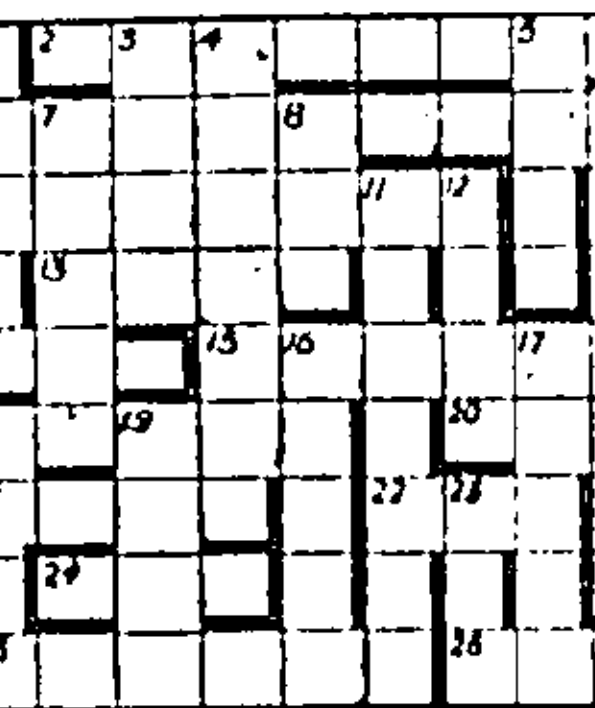
South was out of luck. He dared not lead another trump, because then I would take my ace and lead hearts again. That would force out his last trump, and he would be set at least two tricks.

"He switched to clubs, and I eventually made my low trump as well as the ace. This set the contract one trick."

"South said we should have let him play the hand at four spades. Will you comment on this attitude?"

I am glad to back up my correspondent. Every good player in the world knows that it is often sound policy to bid for more tricks than he can make. The question of sportsmanship in this connection is never brought up except by very inexperienced players.

CROSSWORD



- Across
- The continuity of good fellows (4)
 - Woman seen by the speaker (10)
 - A protecting coat (7)
 - Starting places for a drive (4)
 - Animal sometimes broken arm (13)
 - Low extended, plain unusual watered by a river (10)
 - They are more malignant than fairies (10)
 - A prophet of old (13)
 - A shipbuilder he led the way (10)
 - Cited as an example to industry (13)
 - A bird makes its appearance in the town of Country at night (10)
 - Many find this a horrid affair (13)
- Down
- The word in a verse which is usually cut (10)
 - A country at night (10)
 - A word meaning a great city (10)
 - A word meaning a great city (10)
 - A word meaning a great city (10)
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DUMB BELLS

MY GRACIOUS, THIS ARTIFICIAL RAIN IS WET!



YOUR DREAMS TODAY... By STELLA

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1

If you are born today, you must guard against letting emotion and impulse alone guide your life. You are not to give in to anything without giving it careful thought. Your originality and cleverness are outstanding and, unfortunately, are good diplomats. You have the capacity for getting into all kinds of complicated situations, but your tact eases your way out.

You have a versatile nature and can be all things to all people. This is not fickleness. On the contrary, you like different people for varying attributes and are inclined to show various sides of your own nature accordingly.

You men are inventive and probably could make a fortune with your patents if you were in co-operation with someone who could develop your ideas commercially. You are fond of music and the arts. Develop

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2

LEO (July 24-Aug. 23)—Diet all impulses cautiously today. The afternoon hours may prove difficult to control.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—Business regulated by others is not to be the most successful just now. Afternoon is adverse for you.

LIRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 23)—Friendly co-operation with all those at home or at work will appear to work miracles for you.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 23)—New ideas can bring an improvement on the job an offer, perhaps, for real advancement.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 23)—Leadership is favoured. Don't wait for others to use their initiative. Use yours and get what you want.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Be cautious in all personal affairs, especially if they pertain to your budget. Evening is best.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—Widen your sphere of activity this morning. Relax and take things easy this afternoon. Evening is social.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 21)—Afternoon hours are somewhat doubtful. Make important business decisions during the evening.

ARIES (Mar. 22-Apr. 20)—Apply yourself conscientiously to some important problem and solve it successfully this morning.

Taurus (Apr. 21-May 21)—You can be the cause of all

SCIENCE AT WORK

A NEW FACE FOR LITTLE WANDA

Medical science is building a new face for 11-year-old Wanda Lee Horton. Her doctors say that three years and some 100 operations from now she should have the appearance of a normal teen-ager.

Early November doctors did not think she would live. Two members of her family were

burned to death and three were critically injured in the family home near Sand Springs, Oklahoma.

Wanda was carried out of the burning house with burns covering 40 percent of her body. Two of her fingers were burned off and her face was marred beyond recognition.

At first doctors fought to save her life. Her strong will to live finally turned the tide. Then they turned to functional surgery to help heal her wounds.

While her scars healed, doctors worked to restore the use of her lips and neck and to bring normal movement back to her twisted hands. That work is still going on.

Last month a surgeon reopened her eyes and lengthened the skin on her neck with several operations. Another operation pulled her lower lip back into place, and Wanda is finding life a little easier.

But there is a long road ahead. Surgeons must remove scar tissue, rejoin by section, and replace it with new skin. New hair will be grafted on parts of her head, her eyes must be widened and other parts of her face rebuilt.

Each operation is painful, and each must be followed by days of recuperation in bed before the next one can be attempted.

But Wanda has developed a real taste for the operation. She took a picture of herself taken before the fire and told visitors that her doctor is working to make her look like that again.

She is one of the favorite patients at St. John's Hospital, and nurses say that they have never seen her when she wasn't cheerful.

She will be going back to school this autumn, with time out for operations. — United Press.

EYES SEWED TOGETHER

Skin was grafted over her worst burns and her eyelids were sewn together to insure sufficient flesh to cover her eyes. For seven months she could see only a pin-point of light.

While her scars healed, doctors worked to restore the use of her lips and neck and to bring normal movement back to her twisted hands. That work is still going on.

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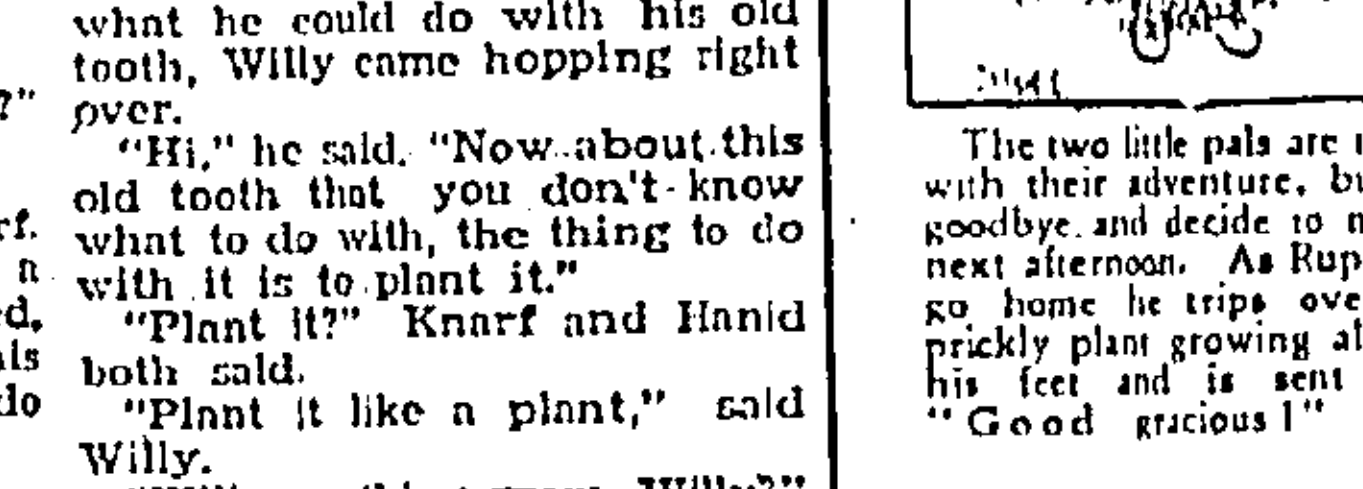
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CHESS PROBLEM

By C. MANSFIELD

Black, 13 pieces



White, 7 pieces. White to play and mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. Kt—R2, any; 2. Q, R, or Kt mates.

White, 7 pieces. White to play and mate in two.

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1. Kt—R2, any; 2. Q, R, or Kt mates.

White, 7 pieces. White to play and mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. Kt—R2, any; 2. Q, R, or Kt mates.

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

A PSYCHOLOGIST has been inquiring into the possible effect of a man's name on his character, and therefore on his actions. Perhaps I can hinder him a little.

Not long ago, when Burmese journalists were visiting England, an editor named Not That But bought a bowler. The latter asked for the name and address, for delivery. The Burmese began, "Not That But..." Another bowler was produced, and another, and so on. The latter could never get as far as the address. After two hours the editor gave the awkward customer three straw

soakers to go away quietly. The discomfited editor, when the mistake had been pointed out to him, changed his name by deed poll, to Gong (his mother's maiden name) and was beaten by a butler in a Wilton-crested before a fashionable luncheon.

This gets us nowhere

ON the other hand, on a day of snow and sleet, a man said to a policeman, "I'm petrified. The policeman, being bit of a psychologist, said, 'What's your name?' 'Stone,' said the man. 'No wonder,' said the policeman. 'No wonder what?' asked Stone. 'I wonder your name is Stone, if you're petrified,' said the policeman. 'You mean,' said a woman who was passing, 'no wonder he's petrified. If his name is Stone, he was petrified. How do you know?' 'The weather petrified him,' said the woman. 'It wasn't called Stone because of the weather, was he?' 'Ask him,' said the policeman. 'Were you?' said the woman. 'I what?' asked Stone. 'Called Stone after it began to snow,' said the policeman. 'I bet his name wasn't petrified,' said the woman. 'Why?' asked the policeman. 'Ask him,' said the woman. But Stone had walked away.

Interlude

Prologue: Who was the woman?

Myself: A casual passer-by.

Prologue: How remarkable! And what was the policeman's name?

Myself: Huxtable, I expect.

Prologue: Why should it be Huxtable?

Myself: That was the father's name before he was petrified.

Prologue: What? Was he petrified, too?

Myself: Yes. He married a Stone.

Prologue: Any relation to the Stone you were speaking of?

Myself: (deliberately and through set teeth) Yes. His great-uncle's niece's grandfather.

Arabian epitaph

Here lies a poor hashish-seller, Who caught cold in a desert breeze. His last word sounded like "I'll-a-a-dashish!" But it may have been a sneeze.

—(London Express Service)

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

Ceylon Seeking Pacts To Avoid Double Taxation

London, July 31.

Discussions between Ceylon and other countries with a view to concluding agreements to avoid double taxation similar to the one with Britain just published were foreshadowed here today by the High Commissioner for Ceylon, Sir Oliver Goonetilleke.

INTEREST OF COTTON TRADERS

New York, July 31.

Cotton futures rallied haltingly after breaking as much as \$4 a bale at the opening. The week-end brought a number of uncertainties, causing speculators to get out pending a new look at the situation. In addition, hedge selling developed in a considerable volume.

The failure of the mid-July parity price report, issued after Friday's close, to show an expected increase proved disappointing. Right now traders are interested in three things: first, the Washington development on price controls; second, what will the Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Jacob Malik say at the Security Council on Tuesday; thirdly, the Government report and the private crop estimates due on August 8.

WEAKER CLOSING

With all sorts of guesses on Mr. Malik's statement, traders wonder whether he will begin with a vigorous peace offensive, aimed at ending the Korean war on Russian's terms.

Acceptances against Thursday's bids were estimated at 200,000 bales. This follows 223,000 bales reported on the previous week.

Prices closed today as follows:

Spot	29.50 nominal
October	31.40-32.40
December	33.40
March (1951)	35.40-36.30
May	37.40
July	39.40 nominal
October	41.40 nominal
December	43.40 nominal

—United Press

HONGKONG SHARES

Turnover on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning was \$118,107.75. Transactions and noon prices were:

SHARERS BUYERS SELLERS SALES	
GOVT. LOANS	10,000 @ 90
RENTAL	10,000 @ 90
BANKS	10,000 @ 101
East Asia	101
HSBC	101
Canton	235
SHIPPING	200 @ 101
Asia	200 @ 101
DOCKS, ETC.	72
Shal Dock	270
Wharfedale	21 200 @ 20
LAND, ETC.	100
Shal Land	100
UTILITIES	500 @ 1010
Tram	500 @ 1010
C. Light (C)	9.00
Shal (N)	6.00
STORES, ETC.	111 500 @ 11
Watson	20 211
COTTONS	2.45
Raw	2.45

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:

U.S. dollars (per \$)	15.75
NEI guilders (per 100)	2.20
Siam (Baht) (per 100)	15.75
Singapore (Straits)	16.50
ETC. (per 100)	16.50

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Grain Pit Hedge Selling

Chicago, July 31.

Wheat futures ran into heavy hedge selling today, but otherwise grain dealing was largely postponed, pending Russia's actions at the United Nations. Along with hedge selling in wheat, talk of strike among Buffalo mill workers caused some traders to release obligations to deliver bread grain.

For the most part grains lost ground on sheer neglect rather than any important selling. Any forthcoming decisive news in Korea was also sure to be of market importance, as well as action on price controls by Congress.

Soy beans declined news credited partly to the longs who sold readily. Dealers in oats were quiet. At the close, wheat was 54 higher to 74 lower, oats unchanged to 14 lower, rye was 14 higher to 14 lower and soy beans 14 to 2 higher.

WHEAT

Spot 213-1/2

September 224-1/2

December 225-1/2

March (1951) 227-1/2

May 227-1/2

CORN

July 133-1/2

September 134-1/2

December 135-1/2

March (1951) 136-1/2

May 137-1/2

RYE

September 144-1/2

December 145-1/2

OATS

September 77 bid

December 78-1/2 bid

March (1951) 79-1/2 bid

May 80-1/2 bid

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